

OUTBREAK BREWS IN AUSTRIA, LABOR MAKING THREATS

News Of Serious Develop-
ments Leaks Out Despite
Rigid Censorship

SOCIALISTS MEET

Will Not Support War
Prolonged For Imperial-
istic Purposes

"HOUR IS COMING"

Workers Urged Not To
Strike Till Decisive
Time Arrives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 6.—Apparently serious things are happening in Austria of which very little is allowed to be known, but significant facts are beginning to leak out, indicating the existence of a strong movement for peace among the masses.

It now transpires that the German Social-Democratic workers of Austria, after a conference which lasted for two days, issued a threatening document, confirming the view that the working classes are in a state of very great excitement.

It warns the Government that irretrievable effects will be produced by the excited feelings of the masses unless the working classes are convinced that the Central Powers will not prolong the war for any imperialistic aims: unless there is equal distribution of food stuffs; unless the Government forthwith summons Parliament and settles labor disputes according to civil law and unless the Government meets the other demands of the Socialists. "Hour is coming."

The document exhorts the working classes not to strike now but to hold themselves in readiness for a more favorable hour "which is coming."

With reference to this last threat it is worthy of note that an important article in the Swedish Socialist newspaper Politiken states, "Austria may prove to be the Zion from whence liberation will proceed." The Politiken specifically comments on "the great peace movement in Austria" and says that it is owing to that movement that Austria has been prevented from taking the offensive against Italy.

Proclamation Is Issued

Copenhagen, June 6.—The Socialist newspaper Arbejder Zeitung of Vienna publishes a proclamation issued by the Austrian Socialist Congress to the Austrian people warning the Government of the danger arising from the greatly excited state of the working classes, which is likely to be heightened if the people believe that the Central Powers are fighting for imperialistic aims, particularly if food conditions do not improve. The Congress considers that a general strike at the present time is not advisable.

The Austrian censor struck out two-thirds of the decisions arrived at by the Congress.

JUGO-SLAVS IN AMERICA PLAN TO RAISE ARMY

Offer To Recruit 500,000 Men
Is Laid Before Senate
Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is favorably considering the proposal made by the Jugo-Slav leaders to provide for an army up to 500,000 Jugo-Slavs in America, where they are at present classed as alien enemies.

Battle Will Be Decided By Offensive Launched At Critical Point, Says Foch

Allied Generalissimo Reveals His Theory Of Strategy
And Plan Of Campaign In Article
Written For Periodical

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—An important article on strategy by General Foch is published in The Field today.

General Foch argues that modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing one's will on the enemy, recognises only one means: namely, the destruction of the enemy's organized forces. War undertakes and prepares this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline and nullifies the fighting powers of his units.

In order completely to achieve this object, the battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even if well conducted, is simply a game which must be replayed.

It is an obvious corollary from this that only an offensive, whether started at the beginning of action or whether it follows the defensive, can give results and consequently must at the finish always be adopted. Theoretically the conduct of a battle is carrying through a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in greater strength unexpectedly at a given point at a given moment.

In practice other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary but, undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of the battle and all other actions which make up the battle must be envisaged, considered, organized and provided with forces in the measure in which they prepare and facilitate and guarantee the development of a decisive attack, characterised by its mass, its surprise, its speed and for which,

consequently, it is essential to reserve, the maximum force possible of troops-of-maneuver.

In the maneuver battle the reserve, namely the prepared bludgeon, is organized, kept back and carefully instructed to execute a single act of battle from which the results are expected: namely, the decisive attack. The reserve is husbanded with the extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough and the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well-thought-out plan of winning the battle at the point chosen and determined, the reserves are thrown in altogether in an action surpassing in violence and energy all the other phases of the battle.

After dwelling on the essential points to be considered in connection with the organization of the scheme of decisive attack and showing how it may have to be varied owing to alteration of the plans of the enemy, General Foch argues that the frontal fighting absorbs, in practice, the greater part of all the forces and of time, whereas a decisive attack employs the lesser part of the troops and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective which confirms superficial minds in the idea that frontal fighting is the battle because they judge only by quantity (or forces or time), not by results and the cause of them.

In conclusion, General Foch says: "We must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure the main principles, yet history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while: that is the decisive attack which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of the adversary."

SOISSONS CHURCHES LOOTED BY GERMANS

100 In District Destroyed, 100
Others Plundered, Including
Famous Cathedral

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 7.—The Bishop of Soissons declares that the Germans have destroyed almost completely a hundred churches and plundered and partly demolished a hundred others in the district of Soissons during the recent operations. Soissons cathedral suffered badly. The Bishop also complains that the Germans are stripping everything methodically and taking everything to Germany. He protested against his and also against the practice of German soldiers deliberately killing old men, women and children while fleeing from the occupied districts.

LANSING THREATENS REPRISALS ON GERMANS

Enemy Subjects In U. S. Will Be
Treated Just As American-
cans In Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 7.—The State Department has refused the demand made by Germany for the release of Von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried London, described as a citizen of the United States, who is under arrest in Germany as a spy.

Germany proposed this exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if it was refused.

It appears that Siegfried London served in the Russian army and was condemned to death at Warsaw, the sentence being commuted to 10 years' imprisonment.

Von Rintelen is one of the most important of the German spies. He was arrested in England, sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government, and sentenced in New York, in February last, with 10 others, to 18 months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy munitions intended for the Entente Governments. The State Department, replying to the German proposal for an exchange, curtly pointed out that if reprisals on Americans are contemplated for Von Rintelen's confinement "it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts on that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country."

HOLLAND GOVERNMENT URGED TO OFFER PEACE

German Papers Also Continue
To Discuss Prospect Of
Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 9.—Jonkheer Dreeselhuys and two other members of the States-General, in a long communication to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant, urged that the moment is opportune for the Dutch Government to initiate a peace movement by sounding the belligerent governments regarding the basis on which they would enter into peace negotiations.

London, June 6.—The German press continues to discuss the proposal for a new German peace offensive.

The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that Great Britain and Germany can neither destroy each other nor live apart. There must finally be an understanding, but the road to it is blocked by the Entente Governments, the downfall of which would be caused by a German victory. "It is the business of Germany to propose conditions enabling an understanding which will give Germany what she needs."

75,000 Miners Taken For British Forces

60 Percent Of Men Volunteer
For Service In Home
Districts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—It is understood that the military authorities are taking altogether 75,000 miners from the pits into army service. Sixty percent of the men volunteered in the home districts.

German Troops Leave Ukraine For France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Moscow, June 1.—German troops are being sent to the French front from the Ukraine. They are being replaced by Austrian troops.

DR. SUN IN HAKONE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, June 12.—Sun Yat-sen and his party have arrived at Hakone, where they will spend the summer.

Exhausted German Captives Asleep Behind French Lines



This is a photographic verification of cabled reports that German prisoners, exhausted by hours of hard fighting and short rations along the

Picardy front, fell to the ground immediately upon their arrival in French internment camps and became lost in deep sleep, the first they had

had many of them said, in days. The photo shows a group of recently captured Germans sleeping soundly, sprawled in the mud of the prison camp.

LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES VALOR OF AMERICANS

They Come In Steady Stream,
Ensuring Victory, Declares
Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the dinner of the Printers Pension Association, said that the present generation of Britishers had made unsurpassed sacrifices, together with our Allies, for a great purpose and high ideal.

One of the most encouraging things was the superb valor and trained skill with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they are coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them.

If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed, it would be a sorry world to live in. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we are confronted today. The fate of the world and the destinies of man and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause.

The struggle today was more material, sordid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilization would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. We are paying a big, sad and harrowing price for victory, but the sum-total of human wretchedness which has been paid for victory will not equal in value what we are defending today.

The crisis is not past, but with stout hearts we shall win through. Then woe to the plague. In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. This is a country which has faced a great crisis in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer-blows. Hammer-blows crack and crumble poor material but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts which has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this.

So will that great and gallant people across the Channel, who are fighting for the honor of their native land, fighting without flinching. "I have seen them, I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. They are full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it is a united France more than ever."

"So it is a united Britain. We have sunk our political differences. Although controversies will recur after the war the deluge will have swept away our landmarks and there will be different methods of dealing with things."

"Meanwhile let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and one in the resolve never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a breakwater against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain."

The Weather

Cloudy but improving. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.3 and the minimum 63, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.5 and 71.6.

Lights Out Ordered On Broadway In Fear Of German Air Raid

Coney Island And Other Shore
Resorts Also Must Be
Dark

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, June 5.—Coney Island and the other shore resorts within the city limits have been ordered to be darkened, the illuminated advertising signs in Broadway are to be discontinued and all windows darkened. No reason is given for the order but it is presumed to be in anticipation of a German air raid.

Turkey And Bulgaria Join Military Union Of Central Powers

Supreme War Council Can
Transfer Troops From One
Army To Another

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 8.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung states that as a result of visits made by Baron Burian to Sofia and Constantinople, the military union existing between Austria and Germany is to be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Supreme War Council having the right to transfer troops from one army to another.

Opium Agreement Not Recognised By British Legation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, June 12.—The British Legation "has no cognisance of the Opium Agreement. The negotiations were not conducted through the Legation."

ARBITRATION URGED FOR ENTENTE POWERS

Suggested In Commons Future
Disputes Between Any Of
Allies Come Before Court

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. David Davies suggested that the Government should agree with its eighteen Allies to submit all future disputes among the Allies to arbitration.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered.

Long-Range Shelling Of Paris Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 9.—The long-range bombardment continued today.

ENTRENCHED CAMP OF PARIS FORTIFIED

French Capital, Though Not Ex-
pecting Attack, Prepares
For Eventualities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 6.—A decree appoints a committee under the authority of the Minister of War for the defense of the Entrenched Camp of Paris. The Committee is charged to carry out measures for organizing, arming and provisioning the entrenched camp. General Dubail, the Military Governor of Paris, is appointed President of the committee.

QUEBEC RESPONDING TO CALL OF EMPIRE

Young Men Volunteering For
Army Service, Says Canadian
Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 9.—The Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, interviewed, observed that the spirit of the Canadian people will continue resolute and indomitable to the end. Certain disturbances in Quebec had been greatly exaggerated by the press. The people of Quebec had recently more thoroughly awakened to the gravity of the situation and the young men were coming forward under the Military Service Act voluntarily to do their duty in a cause which in their regard is involved the future of their country.

GERMAN MINES FOUND OFF ATLANTIC COAST

U. S. Navy Department Reports
Success Of American
Mine Sweepers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 5.—The Navy Department reports that mine-sweepers have picked up a number of German mines off the Atlantic Coast, undoubtedly scattered by submarines.

Chile Thanks Britain For 20 Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Santiago de Chile, June 9.—The newspapers warmly appreciate the British gift of 20 aeroplanes to Chile, which they describe as a further demonstration of the friendship existing between Great Britain and Chile.

NEW ENEMY DRIVE NETS SMALL GAIN AT TERRIBLE PRICE

Germans Are Repulsed On
Wings Of Noyon-Mont-
didier Front

LOSE PRISONERS

Concentrate On Center Of
Line, Where They Make
Some Advance

MASSES CUT DOWN

French, Expecting Attack,
Inflict Murderous Losses
On Large Units

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 10.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: The German drive continued yesterday evening and last night with the same desperation.

On our left wing the violent attacks of the enemy were renewed several times and were shattered by our fire and counter-attacks.

Courcelles, which was captured and recaptured, remained in our possession. On our right we held on south and east of Belle, possession of which has been bitterly disputed.

We took over 500 prisoners in these actions. In the center the enemy tried, by using new forces, to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Cuvilly-le-Bois, Reussens-sur-Matz and the plateau of Bellinglise.

Further east fighting continues in the Bois de Thiecourt. Our prisoners unanimously state that the battle up to the present has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded the local operation undertaken yesterday evening east of Hauts-pays and took 150 prisoners.

Between the Ouse and the Marne we repulsed several attacks made by the enemy east of Vinly.

Continuing their progress in the region of Bussières, the French and American units gained ground, brought the number of prisoners they have captured up to 250 and captured thirty machine-guns.

Can't Pierce Line
The official communique issued last evening reported:

This morning the enemy offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of thirty-five kilometers between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break in our lines. Our troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battlefield fought obstinately, stopping or seriously slowing down the enemy thrust.

On our left the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on the line Rubescourt-Le Pretoy-Mortemer.

In the center the progress made by the enemy was more appreciable. After successive attacks, in which the enemy suffered murderous losses, they obtained a footing in the villages of Reussens-sur-Matz and Marselles (? Mareuil), where our first-line units are contesting the ground foot by foot.

On the right the enemy encountered a similar resistance and despite repeated efforts was held on the front Belval-Cannectancourt-Ville.

British Make Raids
London, June 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Yesterday we successfully raided a German post in the sector north-eastward of Bethune.

We repulsed an attack in the evening against a post in Aveluy Wood. The American official communique last evening reported:

A fresh attack made by the enemy during the night northwestward of Chateau Thierry and in the vicinity of Boursches broke down with severe losses to the enemy.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reported this evening: Westward of the Oise we captured Gury Height and the adjoining line.

A Belgian official communiqué reported yesterday:
The artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude during the past two days.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. George's yesterday evening.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

Aviation.—Low clouds interfered with work in the air yesterday but our aeroplanes constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines.

In co-operation with the French we heavily bombed Neale and Fresnoy-les-Roye. Nine tons of bombs were dropped during the daytime.

We dropped two tons of bombs during the night on the railway station at Don and Salome dump, eastward of La Bassée.

We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

France To Swarm With Americans
London, June 6.—The Daily Mail correspondent with the American troops in France states:

The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks which will forever dispel the impression the German Government has sought to convey that as a fighting factor the United States does not exist.

The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with a regularity in numbers more than justifying the confidence of the British in the ultimate military triumph of the Entente. What I have seen here at the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of our inevitable victory.

It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and to discover American troops in every fourth village. Whole divisions of American troops in some sectors form one unit holding a certain extent of the line. In other sectors the Americans brigaded with French and British regiments and I have seen American divisions intermingled with French divisions.

The most impressive feature of the American army is the high standard of intelligence and the keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one of the most conspicuous of which is their attitude for accurate shooting. After a recent German raid on the American lines in Lorraine every German found dead was shot either through the heart or head.

DENOUNCES TREATMENT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Deputy In Reichstag Says Military Dictatorships Has Made People Anti-German

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 8.—In the Reichstag recently the socialist deputy Herr Wendel denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine. He said that before the war four-fifths of the population of Alsace-Lorraine was strongly pro-German, but now conditions were entirely reversed.

The Progressive deputy, Herr Waldstein, corroborated Herr Wendel's statement.

General Wrisberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as the result of the War Emergency Law. Herr Waldstein interrupted, shouting "Hundred!"

Deputy Groeber, of the Center Party, said that unfortunately the wishes of the Reichstag regarding the repatriation of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine had not been fulfilled. "Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of the war."

Herr Haase, an Alsatian Deputy, said that persons acquitted by the Military Court had been rebaptized. That was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly discontent prevailed in Alsace, but if the Reichstag did its duty that discontent would vanish. The Socialist deputy, Herr Boehle, said that silence in the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of the Alsatians.

In the Reichstag, during a debate on the censorship, the Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Haase, complained that letters of members of the Reichstag are secretly censored by the "Black Bureau."

In the bye-election for the Reichstag at Lublinitz, the Polish candidate won his seat from the Center Party with 1,250 votes to 800.

Funeral Is Held For Mr. Frank N. Meyer



Mr. Frank N. Meyer

Simple funeral services were held yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery in honor of the late Mr. Frank N. Meyer, American agricultural expert, who was lost from the N. Y. K. steamer Fengyang Maru on the night of June 1. Dr. John R. Hykes read the service at the grave. Officials of the American Consulate and a number of friends were present.

Mr. Meyer, who was noted for his agricultural research work in South America, Siberia and China, was on his way here from Hankow when he was drowned. He was 42 years old. The above photograph of Mr. Meyer in Siberian costume was taken a few years ago while he was doing research work in that country.

Foresees Big Increase In Prices After War

Controller of Oils and Fats Tells Commons Food Will Be 300 Percent Higher

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 6.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Alfred Bigland, Controller of Oils and Fats, prophesied that when the declaration of peace came food prices would increase 300 percent. He urged the Government to advance money to provide for national requirements for two years after the war.

London, June 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. R. Clynes stated that the outlook regarding food stuffs produced at home was much improved. Effective control of the wholesale distribution of milk had become a national necessity. There were very strong reasons for continuing the bread subsidy in order to prevent an increase in the price of a loaf. An additional 100,000 acres in England and 120,000 acres in Ireland have been put under potatoes. If the discipline now imposed on the community was maintained and self-sacrifice of the people continued we could feel absolutely safe.

ROYAL ASIATIC MEETING

The annual meeting of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock at the Society Hall, 5 Museum Road. Reports of the officers and a statement of accounts will be heard and officers and members of the Council will be elected for the ensuing year.

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., will preside.

TURKEY DENOUNCED BY GERMAN JOURNAL

Ambitions For Domination Of Black Sea Inimical To Berlin's Aims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 6.—The German newspaper Kreuz Zeitung attacks Turkey for her ambitions regarding the Black Sea coast and the Caucasus.

It says that the union of the Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible because it would injure the vital interests of the Ukraine. The province of Taurida, of which the Crimea is a part, belongs nationally and geographically to the Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol. Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount there, and also to make the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia.

Hence German policy is confronted with difficult tasks. A certain antagonism between Transcaucasia and Turkey already exists, and antagonism between Turkey and the Ukraine is arising, while Turkey's idea of her relations with Persia are in no wise recognized by the latter. When Germany entered the war, she guaranteed Turkey's present frontiers and will continue to fight for them. Therefore, Germany is entitled to oppose Turkish designs toward the northeast and east, which go far beyond any possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war.

The Kreuz Zeitung concludes by arguing that the war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia, the supreme war aim being to make the foundation of a fresh coalition against Germany impossible.

Prisoner Conference In Session At Hague

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, June 8.—The Prisoners of War Conference has opened.

The Hague, June 6.—The Anglo-German War Prisoners' Conference begins its sitting on the 8th in the Binnenhof, where the Hague Peace Conference sat.

London, June 7.—The Daily Chronicle states that counter-measures have been taken with respect to the treatment of German prisoners of war in consequence of German cruelties to captured Britishers. These retaliatory measures are extremely mild in comparison. For example, German prisoners are being deprived of minor comforts and pleasures like newspapers and the use of band instruments and are required to attend parade frequently.

The Germans cynically declined to raise the point at the exchange-of-prisoners conference held on June 8.

Epidemic Is Influenza Says Health Officer

Russian Refugees Might Have Brought Fever To Shanghai, Dr. Stanley Thinks

That the epidemic during the past two weeks in Shanghai is synchronous with the influx of a large number of Russian refugees, is suggested in the monthly report of Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, who diagnoses the outbreaks of "fever" as epidemic influenza. Siberia is the endemic home of the disease which is often known as Russian influenza.

FORMER CONSUL DENBY HERE FOR TRADE BODY

Comes To Study Commercial Conditions And See That Restrictions Are Observed

Mr. Charles Denby, special representative of the State Department in connection with the United States War Trade Board and former American Consul-General here, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Peking on official business.

Mr. Denby is in China to investigate commercial conditions as affected by the war and especially as affecting the United States under wartime conditions. Exports from China to America are the subject of particular study by the War Trade Board and one of the prime objects of Mr. Denby's trip is to see that the new restrictions made by the government are being observed and also that the export trade from the States is not being exploited by profiteers.

Mr. Denby has been in Peking for several weeks and has also visited Hankow and other trade centers. Previous to his arrival at the capital he spent some weeks investigating in Japan. He will be in Shanghai until the end of the month and will then return to Peking. Accompanying him to Shanghai were Mr. E. N. Cheerington, his secretary, and Commander J. Gillis, American Naval Attaché at Peking. Mr. Denby will be the guest at a small private tiffin given in his honor by American Consul-in-Charge M. F. Perkins at the Shanghai Club this noon.

Mr. Denby was Consul-General for Shanghai about ten years ago, leaving here to become Consul-General at Vienna. He later retired from the Government service and became Vice-President of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, in connection with which concern he made a trip to the Far East and visited Shanghai in 1915.

Shipbuilding Records Shattered In Canada

Production Now Equals One Fourth Entire Output Of Empire In 1917

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 6.—Canadian shipbuilding now equals one-fourth of the total production of merchant tonnage in the United Kingdom in 1917. Four fifths of the ships on the stocks will be completed this year. This is a remarkable achievement for a country in which shipbuilding hardly existed in embryo ten years ago.

Cabinet To Control Supplies For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—The Government has approved a scheme for an Allied Supplies Cabinet. Five committees are to be established, to include representatives of England, France, Italy and America, all of whom will be experts in wool, leather, raw materials, tobacco, matches, paper, timber, coal, metals, cereals, meats, fats, etc. Their reports will go to the Maritime Council, who will thus know the shipping requirements, and competition in buying and transport will be eliminated.

Moscow Trio's Concert

It was most regrettable that a poor attendance assembled at the Olympic last night to hear the opening concert of the Moscow Trio, for this talented combination was generally voted by the audience last night as one of the best that has visited Shanghai. It did not take the audience long to discover the caliber of the Trio, each of whom is a true artist.

The first part of the program consisted entirely of Tchaikowsky's Trio, Opus 50, and throughout the whole of this lengthy part of the program the three musicians played with perfect sympathy, the various movements being faultlessly executed.

The second part of the program consisted of some charming numbers where the musicians had scope for individual triumphs. The performance concluded with Mendelssohn's Trio, Opus 49, at the end of which they received a hearty ovation from the audience, who throughout the evening showed their appreciation in no uncertain manner, encores having to be conceded more than once in spite of a generous program. Those who did not attend the Concert last night missed a genuine musical treat.

The trio consists of Alexander Chmelnitzki, pianist; Vladimir Siroldo, violinist; and Constantine Bakaleinikoff, cellist, all Laureates of the Moscow Conservatory.

The Moscow Trio will give a second concert on Saturday night.

Young man, young woman



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WUHU CHINESE RESPOND TO CALL OF RED CROSS

Rich And Poor Alike Make Contributions, Though Official Campaign Is Over

China Press Correspondence
Wuhu, Anhui, June 8.—Although the time set for the great Red Cross drive is long since past, contributions are still coming in from the Chinese who were late in getting the drive organized. Over two hundred dollars was subscribed by the fourteen Americans who attended the general meeting called for organizing a local Red Cross, and since then practically every one of the thirty-one Americans in Wuhu has made a contribution.

A meeting was arranged with the leaders of all the representative organizations and commercial interests of the city for the purpose of launching the drive among the Chinese. Rich and poor alike have contributed, from the wealthy merchant to the day laborer, and the students in the schools have shown much interest, large numbers of them contributing. The returns at present total about two thousand dollars. While this amount seems small, perhaps, considering the size of the city, yet any gift from the Chinese for this humanitarian cause is gratifying. There have also been generous responses to appeals for the Tientsin flood-sufferers and other benevolences recently. Special credit is due Mr. Alexander Paul, of the Christian Mission, who has given unflinchingly of his time and energy in this campaign, and to Mr. N.G. Wood, of the Standard Oil Co., for the use of his conveniently located offices and his time in receiving and forwarding to Shanghai the funds collected.

Twenty-three members of the China Inland Mission, representing ten stations in various parts of Anhui province as far north as Yingchow and as far south as Huoichow, have been assembled at Hill House, Wuhu, during the past week for the annual provincial conference of the mission. The program called for four sessions each day except Sunday. Reports from the various schools of the mission were heard, the Chinese conference arranged for, and the following subjects presented to and discussed by the conference: "Ordination," "Qualification and Salaries of Evangelists," "Tracts and their uses," "A Circulating Library for C. I. M. Missionaries in Anhui." The first meeting each day was devoted to the afternoon sessions were preceded by a forty-five minute prayer-meeting, and the conference closed with a communion service Tuesday evening.

U.S. War Stamps Go Fast This Month

United States War Savings Stamps are on the boom this month. Up to last night Postmaster Everett had disposed of more of the Savings stickers than during the whole of the month of May. The exact figure was 3,150 stamps, as against 3,138 for May. Yesterday morning Chinese investors took 1,280 stamps at the June figure, \$4.17. The total sales to date through the Post Office here are nearly 18,000 stamps, valued at \$490,000. About 60 percent of this number have been taken by foreigners, mostly Americans, and 40 percent by Chinese. Twenty percent of the whole have been sold outside of Shanghai.

GOTHA BROUGHT DOWN
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 9.—A Gotha which attacked Dunkirk was brought down by gun-fire and the crew of three captured.

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Union Jack Club To Be Formed Here

Race Club Officers To Establish Home For British Navy Men

The formation of a Union Jack Club for the benefit of British naval men in Shanghai is a prospect of the near future according to announcement following a meeting of the British Navy League held Tuesday. The decision follows an offer made by Mr. W. S. Jackson in behalf of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club to establish and finance the Club in the event that the Navy League should find itself in a position not to go ahead with the matter at the present time. Mr. Jackson stated that the Race Club offered to obtain and furnish a suitable building and bear the cost of maintenance for a period of two years, at the end of which time the war should be over and there should be enough ships on this station to make the club self-supporting. The funds are to come from the war funds provided by the race meeting.

The Navy League meeting, presided over by Sir Everard Fraser and attended by Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Dean Walker, Dr. Hopkyn Tees and Messrs. Bateman, Dick, Johnston, Mackay, Osborne, Prentice, Richards, Vaughan and Lanning, took up Mr. Jackson's proposal and accepted it with thanks. Secretary Lanning, of the League, has notified the Stewards, through Mr. Jackson, that arrangements will be left in their hands, but that in case they feel it necessary or desirable to consult the League Committee the latter will offer every co-operation.

New German Airplane Carries Four Motors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 5.—A few type of German aeroplane with four motors, each of 250 horsepower, able to carry over a ton of explosives, came down intact in the French lines near Pernant.

P. and O. Takes Over Falmouth Drydocks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have acquired the whole of the drydocks and workshops at Falmouth, which it proposes to extend and modernize.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. June 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Oni Maru J. June 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. June 18
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru June 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 15
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia J. June 22
Per C.M. s.s. China J. June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. June 18
MAILS DUE.
Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. June 15

Lack Of Money Is Motive For Peking Peace Move

Military Chiefs Cry For Money When There Is None, Hence The Desire To Quit Fighting

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, June 8.—Peace, poverty and politics are very closely woven together in the capital just at present. Notwithstanding the additional income that the Central Government is enjoying at the present time from the suspension of the indemnity payments, it is very considerably embarrassed for funds. This is the dominating factor in the peace talk and in the political situation.

Poverty, not of the respectable sort, but of the very inconvenient sort that can only be relieved by contracting liabilities manifestly beyond the Government's ability to liquidate except by the hypothecation of exceedingly valuable securities, is the keynote of everything the Government is doing at present. It explains the suspension of active hostilities against the South. The maintenance of an army in the field requires money; money is not forthcoming; therefore it is impossible much longer to maintain the armies in the field. Hence, the peace talk.

All the big chiefs are here to take part in the palace. Lung Chi-kuang arrived a week ago, unheralded and uninvited; but he let the Government know at the last moment that he was coming, and a select group met him at the railway station. Liang Shih-yi is here, moving about quietly between the two hosts of his Chinese and his Japanese friends, and between Tientsin and Peking as occasion requires. Two Kun is in Tientsin, nominally with a constitution needing urgent repairs after the onerous burden of his duties in the Yangtze valley, though his particular complaint is said to be cold feet. Chang Hwai-tze may also be on his way by the time this reaches you.

Hsu Shih-chang is here, acting as a channel of communication between various sections of the Peiyang party, which has been shattered by the devastating hand of poverty. There are two main sections, just as there were in the Tuscan army that was held at bay by brave Horatius; but the cries are reversed: those before cry "forward" and those behind cry "back." Those in the field cry, "Send us funds," those away from the field cry, "We have no funds." The result is that those in the field who would go forward cannot, because those in the rear cannot send them funds to pay their way. The net result of this is profound disgust amongst the generals in the field and a temporary determination for peace amongst those members of the Peiyang party who are in the Government in Peking. Without funds there can be no war; funds are not available; so the warriors in Peking cry out for peace. There is nothing more in the peace movement than that.

Poverty, again, is responsible for the Government's anxiety to see Parliament assembled. There are some indications that the Government feels that it is reaching the end of its financial tether, that it no longer has either the credit abroad on which to borrow, or the credit at home on which to carry much further the negotiations that have been in progress for the past several weeks. The calling of a parliament, it is hoped, will re-establish the Government's position and thus enable it to maintain itself in office for some time to come. The publication of very incomplete details of the budget is regarded as a piece of mild bluff, intended merely to show the

shortly assembling Parliament what innocent shorn lambs the members of the Cabinet are. Unfortunately the few details vouchsafed to the public contain items enough to damn any Government in a truly democratic country. That the Government should need half its prospective income for military purposes, when the country is not spending a cent on foreign war, though it must not be forgotten that the country is nominally at war, ought to be condemnation enough. That in spite of a virtually empty exchequer there are members of the Government who favor the continuance of war with the South is sufficient comment on the wisdom of the Government. "My poverty and not my will consents," the Government might say with regard to its readiness to make peace with the South, with regard to the desire to see a Parliament meeting, and practically with regard to every policy to which the Government just now appears committed.

At the same time, there is a certain amount of feeling that the Government is by no means certain of its tenure of office. It is alleged that certain members have so feathered their nests that they can afford to retire from public life even with the curses of the people hurled after them; and these same gentlemen are beginning to be afraid that the attitude of certain foreign Powers towards them may not very long be friendly. The complete failure of Baron Hayashi's trip to the south is still regarded here as very likely to involve the adoption of a new policy in Japan, where succeeding events have clearly indicated that the past few months have not added to Japanese popularity here, in spite of the conciliatory spirit in which Japan believes she has acted. It is possible that this new Japanese policy may be reflected in the frowns of the Japanese authorities on all loans except such as the Japanese Government, acting through the Yokohama Specie Bank, may see fit to approve as essential to the well-being of China. There is thus a feeling in certain Government circles that, with a Parliament in sight and the continuance of financial favors from Japanese sources becoming problematical, it is quite time to get out. With the sentiment, though not with the arguments that prompt it, there are not a few who would cordially agree.

Poverty is dictating peace, in which the Government does not really believe, and if there were a full exchequer tonight all talk of peace would have finished by the time the exchange rates were known tomorrow; poverty is dictating political maneuvers, and making the Government father political ideas entirely alien to it and which would not receive a moment's consideration if the treasury were not empty; public poverty and the prospect of a cessation of personal gains are shaping the personal policies and conduct of ministers. Fear of hell and eternal damnation has turned many a sinner into a saint at the opportune moment, and it is a like fear that is actuating the Government just now. The conversion is doubtless sincere, while it lasts; but once let the momentary deterrent be removed and we should find the Government backsliding at a terrific pace. At least, that is the growing opinion here.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN HONAN

China Press Correspondence
Kaifeng Fu, June 8.—The farmers of Honan have just gathered the best wheat harvest known in years. A missionary who has been in China thirty years told your correspondent that the yield this year excels anything he has seen since coming out.

There is plenty to eat, whether the poor can pay for it or not. There is an epidemic of typhus fever in Chengchow. It is said that there is an average of one case to every two families. It has spread to some of the surrounding towns. A traveler who recently passed over the Lung-Hai Railroad says there is plenty of evidence that the

poppy is being cultivated along that line and in Shantung. The Kaifeng Baptist College holds its first commencement on June 13 when eight young men graduate from the middle school. Rev. W. Eugene Sallee, head of the school, deserves much praise for the manner in which he has conducted it. Additional buildings are to be erected soon.

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THE DARK PEOPLE

The Dark People. By Ernest Poole.
New York: The Macmillan Company.
\$1.50 (gold).

Three things emerge from this book on Russia which it is important for us, as Americans fighting Germany, to know. First and most saliently, that the failure of the Russian Army to continue the first against Germany was not due to the fact that Lenin and Trotsky are in German pay or in any sense of the word, "pro-German." The Russian military failure was due to the deeper fact that the army, fighting under the old regime for a cause which had never been explained and which had never been enforced by no argument more persuasive than the knout, was sick and tired of the war, was completely demoralized. Since there was no moral impetus behind it there was no reviving its interest, once discipline was relaxed by the through war of revolution. This is proved by the fact that the Korniloff attempt, rigorous and extreme as it was, collapsed in a moment, because there was never any very genuine conviction behind it. Mr. Poole describes the Korniloff method: "More than once whole battalions of soldiers were slaughtered by machine guns, and the stiffened dead bodies were stood up in rows along the fences, with placards on their breasts to announce: "I was shot because I was a traitor to Russia."

"For a time this method seemed to succeed, and Korniloff's power grew so fast that the more conservative elements turned to the 'little Cossack General' as the strong man of the hour, who was to lead the nation out of anarchy and the through war to victory. His power came to a climax about the end of August at the Moscow Conference, where he made a speech demanding the utter abolition of committees in the army. Two weeks later he resolved to take things into his own hands. With possibly two divisions of his Cossack followers, on whom he felt sure he could depend, he advanced on Petrograd. But the fighting stopped almost as soon as it started, for when his Cossacks were informed that they had been brought to overturn Kerensky and his Government, they revolted almost to a man and placed Korniloff under arrest. In brief, the 'strong arm' method was proved an utter failure."

The second fact to remember is that the "dark people," the great, articulate peasantry of Russia, are interested overwhelmingly in land, machines, agricultural schools and crops, and that the revolution for them is important only in so far as it will affect their relationship to these things. And the third fact is that the future control of Russia, whether it will be dominated by the "Teutons" or by the allied democracy, depends on exactly how much help instead of vituperation we are willing to give to the struggling democracy. On this head Mr. Poole is illuminating: "The Korniloff movement caused a reaction, a tremendous radical wave, that undid Kerensky's work and led to the coup d'état of the Bolsheviks. I tried to give their attitude toward the war. Briefly repeated it was this: They believed that a 'real revolution' in Russia could not be accomplished while the nation was at war, for the needs of war and revolution were directly opposite. Moreover, the Bolsheviks were sure that by proclaiming to the world a 'revolutionary peace' they would soon get a response from the masses in Germany and Austria, as well as in England, Italy, and France. (This was the real Bolshevik aim: a proletarian uprising all over Europe to overthrow capitalism and not pro-Germanism!) All last Summer, they told me, they were in weekly touch with the extreme radical leaders in Germany and Austria; and from what they heard they firmly believed that so soon as the pressure of war was removed the lid would fly off in Germany and the proletariat would rise. How far they were right in this, only the coming months can tell, though at present it would seem they were wrong. Meantime, I can try to give only some of the possibilities."

"The Bolsheviks may soon lose control, for the same internal chaos which has rendered them impotent now and is forcing them to accept the harsh peace terms of Germany may cause the great mass of the Russians, who are thoroughly sick of disorders, famine, pestilence, and civil strife, to put out the Bolsheviks and set up another government, even perhaps a dictatorship, which will meet their immediate problems at home. Whether this new government will be friendly to the Allies or subservient to Germany rests in a very large degree upon whether the Governments of France, England, and the United States resolve to stand by Russia and still give every possible aid or retire and give a clear field to Berlin to start laying the foundations of a Slav-Teuton empire."

Elsewhere Mr. Poole points out how disastrous such an empire would be to the future of democracy. It scarcely, in fact, needs emphasis to any thinking person. It is also apparent, much more so than when Mr. Poole wrote, that the Bolsheviks are doomed to failure. "Nothing," as a recent writer has said, "could so soon bring them failure as complete success." In the present ordering of society their program is impossible of achievement. It behooves us to follow the example of President Wilson and do everything we can to show our friendliness to the revolution, instead of treating it, in the phrase of Lloyd George, as a "Judas among nations." So much is clear from Mr. Poole's book. For the most part the volume consists of interviews with different people, mainly peasants. It serves to show the temper of the farmers, the people in the villages, rather than to cast a new light on the actual workings of the revolution. And it points the direction which future develop-

ment in Russia will have to take. Plows and tractors, schools and railroads, the means for industrial development are what the country needs. We can do much to supply these needs. If we don't do it Germany, Mr. Poole tells us, will.

THE SON DECIDES

The Son Decides: The Story of a Young German-American. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. With Illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35 (gold).

This is an interesting story, the timeliness of which demands no comment. As its sub-title indicates, it is the record of the reaction of a young American of German descent to the war.

Of all the boys at St. Timothy's none was more popular than Rudolf Hertz, the school's star catcher on the baseball field; and his father, a Jewish-born business man, who adored his son and was not ashamed to say so, was popular too. Rudolf loved his father, who was a naturalized American citizen, and respected his judgment. He was devoted to his mother, who, though born in America, was of German descent. With his sister they were absolutely loyal to Germany. Rudolf's father told him that Germany was right and England and France wrong and America misinformed, and Rudolf believed him. He believed him even when the Lusitania was sunk. He was so loyal to his belief in Germany that, the only pro-German in school, he stood alone against what almost amounted to a verbal and social persecution, and did at last become an actual boycott, from the other boys.

When the European war broke out it solidified even more, if that were possible, the family whole. The Hertz household did not feel as their neighbors believed, but within their own circle they were absolutely united; they were absolutely loyal to Germany. Rudolf's father told him that Germany was right and England and France wrong and America misinformed, and Rudolf believed him. He believed him even when the Lusitania was sunk. He was so loyal to his belief in Germany that, the only pro-German in school, he stood alone against what almost amounted to a verbal and social persecution, and did at last become an actual boycott, from the other boys.

Yet Rudolf and Elizabeth and their mother, loyal to Germany as they felt themselves to be, were loyal to America, too. Little by little the cleavage between the two countries became more marked, and with it came cleavage in the family. There came a day when Mr. Hertz cried out in hatred against his American naturalization—long before war was declared; and there came another day when Rudolf, in whom the slow infiltration of ideas had been working almost without his knowledge, realized that it was he who had been "misinformed," and joined the "Harvard Regiment" to drill. With the declaration of war Rudolf enlisted, and his father practically disowned him; but when he went to France there was an honest, if regretful, acquiescence in his father's good-bye.

That is, briefly, the story of "The Son Decides." It is told simply, not didactically, but as an interesting narrative.

LORD TONY'S WIFE

Lord Tony's Wife: An Adventure of the Scarlet Pimpernel. By Baroness Orczy. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35 (gold). The Scarlet Pimpernel is here once more. It is a hard knot that he has to unravel this time, and a difficult task to achieve. Back of it lies the fury of the French Revolution, the passion, natural enough, of a man unjustly treated, for revenge. He must undo the success of a plot long schemed and worked for, and he does it in a fascinating way. It is a story, however, that is quite complete in itself and is not dependent for enjoy-

ment upon a former acquaintance with its dashing hero.

In 1789, shortly after the fall of the Bastille, the slow-gathering wrath of the peasants about Nantes, starved and treated like cattle by his Grace the Duc de Kernogan, flames into quick rebellion. It is easily put down by the Duke's men. But the leader, young Pierre Adet, escapes—and the Duke hangs the boy's aged and innocent father by way of vicarious punishment. Pierre does not hear of it until long afterward, and when he does he vows vengeance on all the house of Kernogan.

That is the prologue to the story. Four years later the revolutionists have been victorious and the Kernogans—father and daughter—are among the emigres who have fled to England to escape the Reign of Terror. The Duke exemplifies the faults of the aristocracy clearly enough: it is easy to understand why the poor of Nantes hate him. But Yvonne, his daughter, is neither cruel nor arrogant nor selfish; she has the virtues of her class without its heartlessness; she is a brave and lovely heroine, and it is small wonder that Lord Anthony Dewhurst adores her and urges her to a secret marriage when the Scarlet Pimpernel warns him that she is threatened by grave peril. Yvonne loves Lord Tony, revolts from the thought of marriage with the banker, Martin-Roget, who is her father's choice, yields to her English suitor's persuasions, and runs away with him; but it is too late to stay the menace of Pierre Adet's revenge on the house of Kernogan. Young Lady Dewhurst is kidnapped almost from the church door.

The story of how her husband and the Scarlet Pimpernel seek and find her at last, how the plots of Martin Roget and the revolutionists come near to fruition, and how Yvonne is triumphantly rescued in the end, makes an exciting, romantic, and thoroughly entertaining novel.

IN GERMAN HANDS

In German Hands: The Diary of a Severely Wounded Prisoner. By Charles Hennesbols. Preface by Ernest Daudet. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. \$1.50 (gold).

This simply written diary of a young Frenchman tells so tragic a story, and one so full of the horrors that lie behind the German lines for wounded prisoners sent to their hospitals, that not many of all the innumerable books of experience produced by the war have been more moving. The author enlisted almost at the very first of the conflict, and within a week was severely wounded before Saint Mihiel, and after lying four days on the field was taken by the Germans and sent to a hospital, where one leg was amputated. After nine months spent in hospitals and prison camp he was exchanged and sent home, in July, 1915. The book throws another revealing ray of the light of intimate knowledge upon German character and methods in warfare. While now and then the wounded young prisoner met a kindly face and a gentle, humane heart—and all such he gladly and gratefully chronicles in his diary—nearly all who came near him, doctors, nurses, hospital orderlies, guards, even clergymen, seemed to give forth hatred, cruelty, vengeance with every breath. All through his imprisonment he came face to face almost every day with cold-blooded,

unnecessary cruelty, either to himself or to other prisoners. It was not always bodily, but the clumsy, determined efforts to impress the minds of the ill and weakened prisoners with Germany's might and righteousness caused the helpless patients as much anguish as did physical cruelty. There was a book of prayers composed for the special use of French prisoners of war, from which the author quotes, that is unique among all the many astounding things that have portrayed in German colors the German mind.

The preface by Ernest Daudet tells something of the personality of M. Hennesbols, who, one of the gifted youth of France, had elected before the war to follow a literary career, and now, crippled, returns to his home without resort for his fate, and sorrowing only that he can no longer serve his country.

COMMERCE

The Romance of Commerce. By H. Gordon Selfridge. London and New York: John Lane Company. \$3 (gold).

Mr. Selfridge is well known as a merchant who has had successes in two countries. The transfer of his activities from Chicago to London is as romantic as anything narrated in his book, but is not mentioned in it. The reason for reference to the fact is to give authority to his presentation of his subject in a manner which is a treat both to mind and eye. There is nothing commercial about his style. Rather it reveals him as a man of taste and culture who has made a labor of love of paying his debt to his profession—for trade on his scale is rather generalship than trade. His book of over 400 pages begins without a preface, and includes illustrations listed on a six-page catalogue. He owes much to his publisher, who has given him deckle edges, good print, and fine paper. The workmanship of the author is well matched by the printer, and the volume may almost be called sumptuous. Certainly it is handsome. The text of the book begins with a eulogy of commerce and traces its development from the times of earliest Chinese history through Venice and the Hanseatic League and the British adventures down to our own times, culminating in an account of the organization and management of a department store, not his store in particular—that would spoil everything—but any store of the sort. In his view, which may be pardoned him, the department store is the culmination of commerce. Although the book has no preface, it begins with an excellent dedication to the world's merchants and ends with an equally excellent apostrophe to work and commerce.

'BATTERING THE BOCHE'

Graphic Book of the Life at the Front By a Young American Play Writer

Preston Gibson, the young American playwright, is among the boys from over here who went from the Fattburg School to the front in France, and who have won honors in the fight. He has told his experience briefly and vividly in a small volume (Century Company) called "Battering the Boche."

In this book Mr. Gibson describes the sensations of a man arriving for the first time in the trenches, and writes of the condition of the roads, camouflage, observation posts, communicating trenches, star shells and gas. He takes up the movement of troops, the morale of the French Army, with many personal anecdotes, tells how a division advances to the front, how an offensive is prepared, the use of the periscope and many other details of military action. He also describes a battle in the air and gives a first-hand picture of the greatest and most successful offensive the French have made, and its after-effects from the point of view of an ambulance man.

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GERMAN REGISTERS UNDER COURT ORDER

Frederich Voigts Brings Up Old Defense Made By Sinnacker

Frederich Voigts, a German lawyer, was charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with failing to register with the police. He was ordered to register within 24 hours. Immediately after the order was given he went to the Central Police Station and registered.

The case was brought up before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted for the police and the defendant appeared in his own defense. Permission was given the defendant to leave the dock and stand at the counsel's seat as he had a large number of documents, books and papers that he wished to refer to in his defense.

Defendant submitted that there was no law binding him to register with the police station and asked what law he had offended and whether or not he had been charged under Article 17 of the land regulations. When told that he had been charged under Chinese law, he said he had complied with the Chinese law by registering with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. He has been residing in Shanghai for the last eight months, during which he had registered by the Rubbing Well Road bureau. He felt sure, he said, that the Chinese Government had not agreed that the enemy subjects should be required to register on Wednesdays and Sundays every week.

Defendant further wanted to know why he had not been charged in the Netherlands Consular Court. He said he based this claim on the treaty of 1888, the land regulations as well as the rules of the Mixed Court. He referred to documents whereby the Consulate-General for the Netherlands had agreed to take over German and Austrian interests at the outbreak of the war between China and Germany. He contended that the Council had gone beyond its power in requiring enemy subjects to register twice a week with the police.

The Assessor pointed out that the Mixed Court and the Land Regulations existed long before 1889 and Mr. Newman remarked that if the defendant did not wish to register, he should live outside the Settlement. Counsel submitted that since the Chinese Government had promulgated these regulations and sent them to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which formally sent them to the Senior Consul, Mr. D. Siffert, the natural inference is that the Peking Government agreed with the Council that the only persons to see this carried out are the executive of the different districts, which are embodied in the police stations.

The Court expressed its opinion that it could not agree with the defendant in his arguments and handed down the decision.

Mabelle—R. I. P.

Mabelle is dead and the cops at the Central and Louza stations are in mourning, for Mabelle was popular. Disgusted with the ways of the world in general and Shanghai in particular she committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging. And she was given a fitting burial—with delegations from both stations attending.

It was a sad spectacle. Big men, accustomed to cope with suffering, crime and death, stood at attention and actually wept when Bill Jones played Chopin's funeral march on the mouth organ and Willie Abbott escorted Jaques, the other monk, into the funeral parlors. Jaques was appropriately dressed. The firing squad, commanded by Officers Jefferson and Morgan, was fully armed with carbines at reverse arms.

Candles, joss sticks and all the necessary adjuncts made the funeral a notable one and the climax came when the station boy did the chin-chin. Mabelle is probably happy but Jaques howled all the afternoon and the cops are sad. Mabelle is survived by Jaques and her owner, Detective Sergeant Hemmingway. Interment was in the ash barrel.

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Belgian War Funds

Consul-General Siffert gives out the following reports of Belgian War Funds:
Belgian Relief Fund 25th List
Nelle (April) \$50.00
Mrs. R. A. Kelly 10.00
Improved bridge players 3.00
Nelle (May) 50.00
Sleepy bridge players 3.00
Contribution from the Shanghai Race Club, Spring Meeting, 1918 \$2,000.00

—Frs. 9,558.60 transferred on June 12, 1918.

Belgian Red Cross Fund

Hernand Singh, Esq. \$3.00
"Eldorado" Fancy Dress Ball of the 26th April last 16.00
6th Contribution from the British Flower Shop 250.00
Part proceeds of War Films Exhibition at Lanchowfu per Mr. G. F. Andrew (China Inland Mission) 250.00
Contribution from the Shanghai Race Club Spring Meeting, 1918 2,000.00

—\$2,519.00

Contribution from the Consol- idated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. 500.00

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transferred on June 12, 1918.

Belgian Wounded Soldiers Fund

Hernand Singh, Esq. \$2.00
D. Dumont (April) 10.00
D. Dumont (May) 10.00

—Frs. 100.00 transferred on June 12, 1918.

Belgian Orphan Fund

D. S. Gubbay, Esq.—Tls. 15.00 = Frs. 94.60 transferred on June 12, 1918.

MOTOR SCHOONER LAUNCHED

The three masted topsail motor schooner, Alfonso, built for Mr. J. Oseorio of Manila by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, was launched yesterday afternoon. The motor will be used in the rice trade between Saigon and Manila. It is 156 feet long has a beam of 30 feet, 14 feet molded depth and the gross tonnage is 556 tons. It will be equipped with two motors of 110 horsepower and will make eight knots an hour.

The schooner was designed by Mr. J. McPherson of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Company and construction work was supervised by Mr. A. M. Branton, managing director of the company. Capt. C. J. Christenson will command the Alfonso.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending June 8:

Police Force.—N. J. Tokareff and V. Trofimoff are appointed Probationary Wardens from June 4.

Warder No. 114, Narain Singh, is discharged, invalided, from June 5.

Sikh Cook No. 1, Roda Singh, is discharged, invalided, from June 5.

Educational Department.—Mrs. J. Reddie is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls from May 13.

Secretariat.—Mrs. R. E. Edé is appointed temporarily as Stenographer and Typist from May 6.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

SOCONY WINS IN EIGHTH, BEATING AMTRACO 4-3

Gold's Three Bagger In Seventh Prolongs Game To Extra Session

A ripping three-base hit by Gold in the seventh inning with two under the carpet drove yesterday's set-to between the Standard Oil and American Trading Company teams into extra sessions and Socony nosed out in the eighth on the long end of a 4-3 score. It was an honest-to-goodness baseball exhibition with three double plays, a pretty nice pitchers' duel and plenty of sharp fielding. The win gives Socony a hold on first place in the Hong League, a circuit which bids fair to give local followers good midweek baseball.

Matsamura, the American Trading Company right fielder, made a swell grab of Meade's ugly liner in the sixth and followed the catch with a sharp throw to first, doubling Bradley. Had the same player not contributed a wild heave in the eighth, the two teams would have been playing yet.

Tinkham, hurling for the Amtraco, had his hands full. The big fellow fanned nine but when Gold, who later busted into the spotlight, misjudged Holliday's high fly in the first inning, Tinkham was in hot water right away as Walter got two bases on the clout. Chapman singled and although Twogood struck out, Bradley singled, scoring Holliday and Chapman.

Meanwhile Bradley was hurling nice ball. For three innings he didn't allow a hit and but five were garnered off his delivery during the eight sessions.

Socony added another in the third. Holliday and Chapman fanned but Twogood singled and stole. Tinkham purposely passed Bradley, but Meade singled, scoring Twogood. Meade stole and Hykes grounded to Tinkham.

Two passes and Roper's single gave the American Trading Company one of the fourth.

The two runs looked as big as a mountain until the seventh. Roper was passed and pilfered but was doubled when Nichols fled out to Passos. It looked bad with two dead.

Matsamura singled, however, and so did Kay and then came Gold's three bagger. The latter tried to stretch it into a four sack clout but was nailed at the dish by a great relay, Twogood to Passos to Meade. Anyway the score was tied.

Burke fled out to Crow as a starter in the last half of the seventh and Kay made a fancy stab of Passos' high foul. Maher fanned and the game went into the eighth.

Bradley fanned Halle 'an' Hykes took Tonkin's pop. Crow drew four wide ones and was forced when Tinkham grounded to short. Holliday scooping the ball neatly to Passos.

In the Socony eighth Holliday singled and when Matsamura threw high to first, Walter kept on going.

holding up at second. Chapman grounded to Halle, sending Holliday to third and Twogood's timely single to right scored Holliday with the winning tally.

A big crowd was on hand to see the Hong teams play. The next game in the series will come Friday afternoon with Andersen, Meyer mixing with Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. The box score:

Standard Oil Co.	ABRREHPOAE
Holliday, ss.	4 2 2 2 2 0
Chapman, rf.	4 1 1 0 0 0
Twogood, cf.	4 1 2 0 1 0
Bradley, p.	2 0 2 0 3 0
Meade, c.	3 0 1 4 2 0
Hykes, lb.	3 0 0 0 0 1
Burke, 3b.	3 0 0 0 2 1
Johnson, 2b.	2 0 0 4 1 0
Passos, 2b.	1 0 0 2 2 0
Nolte, rf.	2 0 0 3 0 0
Maher, rf.	1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 29 4 8 24 13 2

American Trading Co. ABRREHPOAE

Halle, 3b.	4 0 0 1 1 0
Tonkin, cf.	4 0 0 0 0 0
Crow, ss.	2 1 1 1 0 0
Tinkham, p.	3 0 0 2 4 0
Roper, lb.	2 0 1 6 0 0
Nichols, 3b.	3 0 0 1 0 0
Matsamura, rf.	3 1 1 1 1 1
Kay, c.	2 1 1 0 0 0
Gold, lf.	3 0 1 0 0 0

Totals 36 8 5 22* 6 1

*One out when winning run was scored.

By innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Standard Oil 2 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 4 8 2
American Trading 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 3 5 1

Three base hit—Gold. Two base hit—Holliday. Earned runs—Standard Oil, 3; American Trading, 2. First base on errors—American Trading, 2.

Left on base—Standard Oil, 3; American Trading, 2. Stolen bases—Twogood, Meade, Roper. Struck out—by Bradley, 3; by Tinkham, 5. First base on balls—off Bradley, 5; off Tinkham, 1. Double plays—Nolte to Hykes, Matsamura to Roper, Passos to Holliday. Umpires—Eddy and Neprud. Time of game—one hour and 30 minutes.

Baseball Today

The Navy will play Shanghai this afternoon at the Race Course at 3.30 o'clock. The game was arranged late yesterday afternoon because of the holiday.

Maloney and Mitchell will be the battery for the sailors with Swan and Bradley in the points for the locals. Shanghai will be hard up for pitchers as Eddy and Porterfield will face one another in a Hong league game tomorrow and Tinkham worked yesterday.

Chinese 'Y' To Observe Dragon Boat Festival

All-Day Sports And Entertainment Program At Recreation Grounds Today

An all-day program of entertainments and sports will be presented by the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on its recreation grounds, North Szechuen Road Extension, today to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival. The affair will be open to both foreign and Chinese guests. A large number of entries were received yesterday at the association for the baby show, which will be one of the great attractions of the afternoon program.

In the morning there will be a track and field meet at which the Chant's Academy, Ming Jang School, the Y. M. C. A. High School and the Y. M. C. A. Commercial and Evening School will participate. A tennis tournament will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the Y. W. C. A. Normal School, the Aim Kweh Girls' School, the Ming Li Middle School and the Y. M. C. A. Physical Training School will give Gymnastics and Folk Dances. Then the combined team of Lowrie Institute and Grace High School will cross bats in a game of indoor baseball with the Y. M. C. A. Training School. The baby show starts at 4 o'clock and a variety entertainment, consisting of playlets, songs and magics at 4.30 o'clock. The program will conclude with the award of prizes to the winning teams and individuals.

SAILORS WIN ANOTHER

St. John's University baseball team was no match for the U. S. Gunboats nine yesterday and the sailors won, 15-4, after chasing Yuan from the box in the sixth. Richardson hurried for the Navy.

By innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R
Gunboats 1 0 4 0 7 0 2 1 15
St. John's 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4

Batteries—Gunboats, Richardson and Mitchell and Field, St. John's University—Yuan, Yang and Zia.

Kiangwan Races

The 45th Gymkhana Meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at Kiangwan this afternoon and Saturday afternoon. The first saddling bell will be at three o'clock. Special trains will leave Shanghai at 2.00, 2.20 and 2.40 while the Eastern and Central Garages will run automobiles to the race course.



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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 13, 1918

Now and Old German Prosperity
(New York Times.)

HOW the Germans, making war for their pockets, used to jeer at England with the stale Napoleonic fear, "a nation of shopkeepers"! Here is the Kaiser talking about "a strong peace, which will open new roads to German commerce and give us complete freedom for the development of our industries." "Our sacrifices of blood and treasure shall not be made in vain." That is, we shall have stolen enough of other people's property and territory and raw material to pay us for a few million dead or disabled Germans.

Nothing, as a matter of fact, interfered with the free development of German industries before the war. Not content with economic power dissociated from political and military dominance, Germany has sown through the world hatreds and ruins that will interfere after peace with her expected enlargement of commercial opportunities; and she is now blithely raising up enemies in the great regions to the east which she expects to make feeders and tributaries of that "fresh prosperity for commerce" which the German Marx, wooden Hindenburg disguised as Mercury, patron of traders, has just promised to the German people. It would be refreshing to get Herr Ballin's private opinion of the financial and commercial disaster into which the prosperity-by-war doctrine has dumped Germany so profoundly.

That curious Alsatian, or savage-childish, quality of the German mind that builds visions of world-greatness on the mere hope, made more tenuous every day, of a German victory, is excellently displayed by the complacent demand of Mr. Zimmermann, a colonial expert: "We shall have to make our deductions ruthlessly," he says, "from our military superiority after further great events in the west." The Belgian and the French Congo will not be enough to ask for. There must be a vast German colonial empire in Central Africa, the South Seas, and where not. When Germany has not a foot of colonial possessions left, Mr. Zimmermann hears the palms of Nigeria and the Congo rustle, and assembles, in his mind, mountains of palm kernels, oceans of palm oil.

Less than four years ago, Germany had a colonial empire of more than eleven hundred thousand square miles, more than five times the size of the German Empire, larger than Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, put together. Mr. Dernburg has said again and again that in time the colonies would supply the home country with most of the cocoa and coffee, the cotton and tobacco, the palm oil and palm kernels it needs. East Africa sent copra, gold, ivory, sisal hemp, hides; Southwest Africa copper, diamonds, lead, skins; Kamerun cocoa, ivory, palm kernels and oil, rubber, and timber; Togo cocoa, cotton, palm kernels and oil rubber. Germany was but beginning her colonial apprenticeship. She blundered in many ways, in every way, until Dernburg became Minister of the Colonies; yet, three years before the war, the exports from her Pacific and African colonies amounted to almost \$25,000,000 a year.

The African plantations, so rich in possibilities, were hardly fairly begun. Southwest Africa is one of the finest sheep and cattle countries. The Germans so killed off and frightened off the natives that labor was scarce. Let us recall the letter of von Trotha, "the great General of the mighty Emperor" to the Hereros in 1904:

"The Herero nation must now leave the country. If the people do it not, I will compel them with the big gun. Within the German frontier every Herero with or without a rifle will be shot. I will not take over any more women and children, but I will either drive them back to their people or have them fired on."

Kultur in Southwest Africa killed half the native population, virtually wiped out the Hereros, who were either slain, man, woman, and child,

or forced into the desert to die of thirst.

A vast colonial empire Germany had. Oppressively, cruelly, too often, bureaucratically always, she ruled it. She always regarded it as a coign of vantage whence to nurse military designs against her neighbors. Mr. Zimmermann's "colonial demands," cut down even to a demand for the return of Germany's former colonies, will not be too warmly welcomed at the Peace Congress.

Travelette

Island Of Cabras

Just across the bay from San Juan lies the lonely little island of Cabras, where the leper colony of Porto Rico is located. Shut off from the comforts and pleasures of their tropic home, these outcasts cheerfully yet hopelessly accept their fate. Their home is a desert island, bare of shade and vegetation, with only their crude houses for shelter from the glaring sun. They are dependent on the Porto Rican government for everything, and the Porto Rican government is so deeply entangled in red tape of its own weaving that it can spare them little attention.

Food, clothing and medical attendance are supplied to them, and there the interest of the government ceases. A minister visits them regularly to bring his word of cheer and small gifts, and government officials bring interested visitors out to view the island. These and the doctor make up their calling list, and they turn to one another for companionship. They have a library or club room in one of the larger buildings, and here they gather to talk, read from the limited collection of books or sit listlessly, as if waiting. The whole colony seems to be waiting resignedly. The children, even those only slightly afflicted, do not play noisily. They seem to feel already the depression and monotony of their surroundings. They are the saddest sight of all these quiet children.

By the recent Act of Congress, these victims of a medieval disease, like all other Porto Ricans, were made citizens of the United States. Perhaps, when the great task of this day is done, the American people will turn their attention to their island possessions, and will make them free of a plague which has no rightful place in the civilized world.

Britain Doesn't Grumble

A letter to the editor of The New York Times reads:

"Perhaps you would be good enough to permit me to quote in your columns from a letter which I have just received from a lady who found shelter in London in the early days of the war."

"As you of course know, the terrific German 'push' has having considerable success and the British army is slowly retreating before overwhelming numbers. The nation is up to its neck in the hideous blood bath; and yet—can you believe it?—these extraordinary people, although grim, haven't lost their cheerfulness. Politicians may bicker and each of them think he could do the job better than the other fellow, but the public is as one ideal family, inflexible and great of heart, and nothing can shake them. They seem to be utterly incapable of anything approaching a 'panic' feeling, and though deeply interested and concerned by the news from the front, it moves them no more from their steady course than do the too-frequent air raids. One of their great gifts I should call 'acceptance.' They accept the air raids; they accept their losses; they accept the rationing system, (which, believe me, is a trial); they accept the restrictions and inconveniences to which they are put daily; they accept their bereavements (one feels he is treading on holy ground) without an audible sigh, and one turns away in infinite respect from the pain that one knows only too well is being so sedulously concealed in remote corners of suffering hearts."

"Even such little grumbling as one hears in the shops, buses and 'tubes' (don't imagine you'll dash about in taxis and motors if you return in wartime), is cheerful grumbling. They call it 'grousing,' a word, I fancy, they borrow from the 'Tomnies'."

"I'm sure it will please you to know that I'm being treated with great consideration and hospitality. I'm accepted by many people as one of themselves—quite simply and unobtrusively. Although, as you know, not English, I'm beginning to feel English, and I think I at last understand what Voltaire meant when he said that should he, after death, ever be given an opportunity of re-appearing upon earth he would pray that he might do so as an Englishman. What he meant was that their best qualities appeared under emergency. Don't you think so?"

Another correspondent, writing on Good Friday, says: "The Hun advance has gingered up the entire nation in the most extraordinary manner, and—if the censor will allow me to say so—the enthusiasm for the war was never so fierce as it has been during the last week."

Making Savages Of Russian Peasants

By Lieutenant Boris Schumanski

Out of one hundred and eighty million population in Russia, one hundred and forty million are peasants.

The peasants were the most peaceful element in Russia before the revolution—religious, industrious, hard working. The Bolsheviks have turned them into brutal hordes of mean profiteers, eager for plunder, ready to attack every land or property owner who comes across their path.

In many instances peasants leave their villages and go to the nearby cities, where they combine with the soldier mob in orgy of rape and plunder; in one instance a whole village attacked a land owner, a former army officer, and dragged him out of his farmhouse to the railway station, where a gang of soldiers beat him to death with the heels of their boots. The name of the officer was Prince Vlasovsky, and the peasants were from the village of Lotarovo, not far from the prince's estate. Not one of them was punished or even taken to court.

In the government of Ekaterinobol, in the district of Novomoscovsk, peasants from different villages came to hard fighting over the confiscated land of the nobility, each peasant refusing to admit the claim of the other. In the government of Rjasan the peasants refused to supply the city of Rjasan with fuel from the nearby forest even for the city hospitals and schools.

Agrarian Riots Spread Everywhere

In Dankov, a town in the government of Rjasan, the peasants plundered the farm of the land owner, Drjasow. In Zwenigorod they plundered the farm of Count Potomsky. In both cases the peasants fought among themselves and two of them were killed and many wounded.

In Kozlov the peasants not only plundered all the grain of Landowner Gessen, but tore down all his brick buildings and transported the bricks to their villages.

Serious agrarian riots were reported from the government of Khereson and Tambow.

In the government of Nijn Novgorod the peasants were as brutal to their own kin. The peasants of the village of Firgall were starving because their neighboring villages refused to sell them grain. The whole village went in arms against some of their weaker neighbors and took away their bread.

In the government of Nijegorod not a day passes without agrarian riots, and not one night without incendiary fires. Peasants attack rich land owners and take away with them all the grain and much other property on which they can lay their hands. In one day the peasants succeeded in destroying the farm of Rusinov, Kudriavzev, Korsakov, Schlemel and of Kurskov brothers.

In the government of Samara they plundered the sacred land of the monastery Serafin Pochtawsky and carried away their booty on fourteen carts.

Battle Cry Has Always Been Land

Land was the battle cry of the Russian peasantry since the first day of the revolution, and this was almost their only grievance against the regime of the Tsar.

It may sound strange to the American reader that the Russian mujik under the old regime enjoyed a larger measure of freedom than university professors in Russia. Ninety out of every hundred peasants could not read or write, and their names, and lack of freedom for the press meant nothing to them; they could always summon a peasant's meeting outside the village hall, discuss village affairs without outside interference, and the lack of freedom of speech in Russia was no grievance they could appreciate, but land was the aim. In Russia peasant women work with their men in the fields and gardens, and many a peasant family with eight and ten grown-up members had five acres of land and less, scarcely enough for three to work on; so the Russian peasant counted his family not in persons, but in "mouths," and every "mouth" which could not feed himself by his own labor was a curse to the family.

Of the 1,093,385,000 acres of land fit for cultivation, only 38 percent belonged to the peasants, the remainder being the property of the former Tsar and his princes, the nobility and the churches. The majority of the peasant population had to work as "Bathraks" (half-serfs) on the soil of rich landlords, hardly getting enough pay to keep them from starvation the whole year round. Many millions of acres of land were left uncultivated on purpose by rich landlords who controlled the grain trade, to keep up the prices of their products and to keep the peasant population half starved and thereby keep their work on a low-paying basis.

For the last decades the many peasant societies, the co-operative unions, the zemstvos, enlightened the peasants as to their interests, and in Russia the social revolutionary party was that of the peasantry. Land for the peasants is the first principle of its platform, and the Kerensky government on the very first day of its formation pledged itself to the nationalization of the land.

But the land problem in Russia is a very complicated one. Even the land of the former Tsar and his royal princes, which was confiscated in the early days of the revolution, could not be disposed of without a thorough study of local conditions in each district. In many localities of the Tsar's land the peasants owned all the land they could possibly cultivate; in other districts where land is scarce the peasants are so poor that they do not possess even the means of transportation to the newly confiscated land.

not to say of any cattle or agricultural implements.

Bolsheviks Had Another Plan

The Provisional Government considered all these problems, set up a special department with representatives of the peasant committees and agricultural experts to study the question of land in all its aspects and prepare a full report with recommendations to the Constituent Assembly.

But the Bolsheviks planned better. They knew that nothing can win the support of the peasants like the immediate grant of land; so the very first act of the Bolsheviks was to issue a decree confiscating all the land of the nobility, land owners, churches and monasteries, and giving it in trust of the peasant committees.

Of course, the peasants were overwhelmed with joy at this decree and many of their village churches rang their bells in commemoration of the freedom of the land, but, as in many other of their decrees, the Bolsheviks were masters in theory and amateurs in practice. The peasants could not lay hands on a single acre of land except by force; in many villages civil war broke out among the peasants themselves as each a poor peasant came to claim land from one who had too much. When the peasants sent delegates to the Bolshevik commissaries in Petrograd they were told "the land is free—go and take it."

The delegates returned with the message to the villages, and during the months of November and December of last year not less than 800 agrarian riots and disorders broke out among the peasants, and hundreds of farms were burned or otherwise destroyed. The once honest, simple minded, hospitable Russian peasant is now a desperate brute; the property-owning peasant family is armed with axes and knives to defend itself against any onslaught from the poorer peasants or brood-jags tramps. No peasant's house is any longer a stranger or way-farer even for a drink of cold water.

He Burns His Grain Crops

The peasant feels the pinch of the war and Bolshevik anarchy by not having his candle to light in the evening, and by lack of clothes, iron and many other necessary things. It is hard for him even to get seed for the coming year, and he is afraid to part with his grain, rye and potatoes, which he buries in his barn yards or nearby forests and sells them to the townspeople only when he can get very high prices.

The Bolsheviks, in order to combat the high cost of bread and flour, issued a decree fixing prices on the peasants' products.

This worked only one day and affected only the products which were actually in the market. On the following day not a single peasant's cart came into the market place of Petrograd or nearby towns, and when a citizen ventured to go to the peasant's village home and offer money in advance the peasant refused to take it.

"What use to me is this paper money? I have nearly a box full of it. Why, I could give you thousands of this money myself if I had the paper. . . . You give me nails for my house, give me boots, candles, cloth, and I will give you grain in abundance."

And the peasants compelled the Bolsheviks to withdraw their fixed prices in order to get some grain at any price.

In Russia nowadays every one lives for himself. No one knows what will happen tomorrow and to whom he will have to be thankful for his life. Patriotism, national considerations are out of the Russian vocabulary, at least openly, and the peasant is no exception to the rule. In addition, he has the advantage of independence by taking his food from the soil, and not by order of the Bolsheviks. If the worst happens he could clothe himself and his family from the wool of his sheep, spun by his own womenfolk, and put his feet into "lapti" (sandals), in the making of which the Russian peasants are skillful.

So the peasants at present keep aloof from politics, waiting for the return from the front.

They have not given up their claim for land, but they have lost every hope of getting it from the Bolsheviks. They are convinced that the land problem can be solved either by common consent of all Russia through the Constituent Assembly, or by an agrarian revolution of the peasants, which will have greater chances of success when the army from the front returns home.

That the peasants' revolution may become the turning point in the Russian situation is more than probable. The peasants are by nature orderly and law abiding; after the experience they had with the Bolsheviks they may even clamor for a new Tsar, as the peasant cannot consider a country without a "boss." Deep in his mind the peasant is even now convinced that former Tsar Nicholas felt a victim to an intrigue contrived by his dishonest advisers, and some of them still pray for their "little father."

The present demoralization may even prove an asset at a later stage. The Bolsheviks forced the peasantry out of the attitude of "non-resistance" which was characteristic of the Russian peasant. Now he has learned to raise his voice and demand things which he used previously to beg at the door of every autocrat chivnolnik standing with his cap in his hand.

How The Peasant Views The Situation

To illustrate the difference between the Russian peasant of the Kerensky regime and the peasant now, under the Bolsheviks, I will relate two peasant conversations in the train on my way from Petrograd to Moscow. It was in the first days of the

revolution. We were preparing a new offensive against Germany—against the last one of the Russian army. Our train was full of soldiers and peasants. Some were sitting, many were standing, and all talking.

"A soldier's life is not worth a kopeck—half a cent," said a soldier. "True, brother," said a peasant, poking his head out of the top shelf which held the baggage, and which he used as a sleeping place for the night.

"And how do you know?" I asked him.

"I will soon tell you, officer," the peasant began. "I had one son and they took him to the army."

"All right," I said to myself. "If the country needs him let him go, and he was killed in the first month of the war. I had three horses, but I am an old man, as you see, and I neglected them and two of them died."

"Poor horses," a soldier remarked, amidst the laughter of all of us.

"Listen to me," continued the peasant. "One day an army officer came to our village and said that the army needed horses. He took mine away. 'All right,' I said. 'If Russia needs him, take him.' But the officer took a paper from his pocket, wrote something and gave it to me."

"What is that?" I asked him, not being able to read it myself.

"Go to the nearest Treasury officer with this paper and you will get forty roubles in cash for your horse."

"This I could stand no longer," said the peasant.

"Baron," I thus addressed the officer, "you took my only son and gave me nothing, and forty roubles for my horse. Is my horse worth to Russia more than my son? Why, insult a poor man?"

The peasant wiped his eyes with the tail of his sheepskin coat and added:

"Now, brothers, is a soldier's life worth more than a kopeck?"

"Brothers," yes, this was the right word. I and a few more fellow officers were one with the peasant in his sorrow, and so were our subordinate soldiers. We were all sons of one great Russia. We cherished something; we hoped for something. The peasant of the Bolsheviks will give neither his horse nor his son to Russia.

An Example Of Bolshevik Peasant

Here is a fair example of a Bolshevik peasant.

In the government of Tambow, in the township of Lipetz, lived the land owner Golovnin.

He was a quiet, honest land owner, fair-minded, charitable, and up to the Bolshevik revolt lived in peace with all the peasants of the nearby villages.

One day he heard sad news from the city. Peasants and soldiers were burning farms, plundering stores and houses. Soon he noticed a soldier on his fields.

"Anything I can do for you?" asked the land owner Golovnin.

"Give me a horse," said the soldier. The soldier took the horse, rode away on him, and told the story to the villagers.

Soon peasants came with their grain and asked the land owner to grind it for them into flour, which he did free of charge.

This lasted some days. When their grain was at an end they asked him to grind for them his own grain, and in fear he did it. They took away all they could and then came back and ransacked his house, damaged all his agricultural machinery, and broke his furniture out of sheer Bolshevikism, the cult of destruction.

Happily, the Russian Empire is so large that even demoralization cannot embrace the whole country, and while some districts are utterly demoralized from the influx of Bolsheviks, the majority of the peasants in Central Russia and in the outer provinces of Northern, Southwestern and Southern Russia are busy on their farms and lead almost a normal life.

The Death Struggle

(From The St. Louis Republic)

It is painful to contemplate the sacrifice of life that must result when the two great armies are locked in the death struggle. But as the war must be fought, put in order to obtain a just and lasting peace, and as the point of decision is on the West front, we can only hope and pray that the German legions may throw themselves in vain upon the forces of Haig, Petain and Pershing.

The more deadly and desperate the fighting, the quicker the war will end. In fact, if the German high command is sincere in its expressed intention to put the issue to the final test in this battle, we believe the war will end right there, no matter if the battle lasts all summer. And if there is any clean-up work to be done, the giving of the final thrust that will seal the Hun's sequel back to Berlin, we hope this honor will fall to our American boys.

Air Routes And Other Kinds

(From The Macao Telegraph)

Postmaster General Burleson, says The Minneapolis Tribune, is quite enthusiastic about delivering mail by airplanes. Suit a lot of us just as well, though, if he'd work himself up into a bit of perspiration about delivering it in the ordinary way.

No Mean Offer

A young couple went to a minister's house to get married. After the ceremony the bridegroom drew the clergyman aside and said in a whisper: "I'm sorry I have no money to pay your fee, but if you'll take me down into the cellar I'll show you how to fix your gas meter so that it won't register."—Argonaut.

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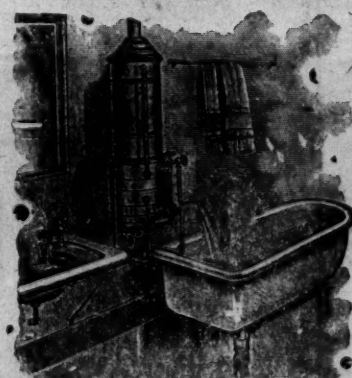
Lt. Col. — R.F.A. writes: "I am very pleased with the Super-Telescope. The depth of focus is really excellent and does appear to give stereoscopic vision. I find the gimlet fitting the most useful at present. It screws into a rafter of a roof and I can observe through a hole in the tiles in a place where it would be impossible to use a long telescope without exposing the telescope outside. The result in that case would be bullets and shells at once as it is only a short way from the German trenches. One has to get the telescope set at all sorts of angles to avoid showing any part of it outside. Once the shells are on the target I find it excellent. It is also useful in determining special points, such as whether there is any enemy's observation post on a ruined tower, whether there is wire in front of a certain trench, etc. It is the only telescope which can be used in the narrow trenches."

Capt. — R.F.A. writes: "I am very pleased with the telescope. I have compared it with what I consider the very best telescope out here for military purposes, of which I have the loan and when I have to return it shall be content with yours. It is much superior to the service telescopes served out to us."

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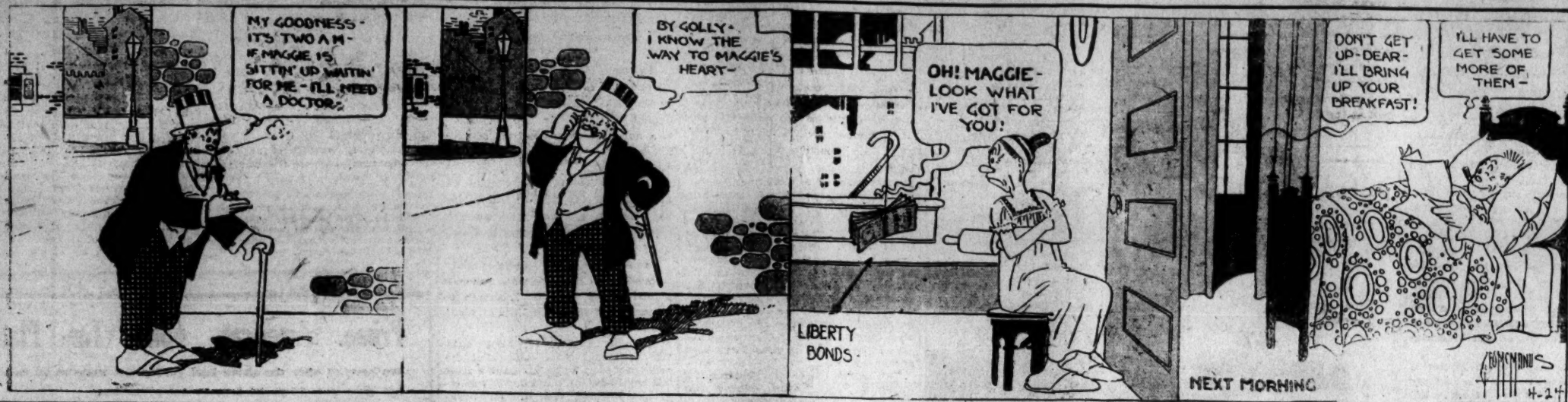
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God And The Devil

WAR, WAX CANDLES AND GOSPEL MISSIONS

Statistics
There are no official statistics of the churches in America, because, as The Pathfinder says: "The government pays no attention to religious matters." The churches have different ways of reckoning and keeping their records and the Church Council has depended for religious statistics on Dr. H. K. Carroll, whose figures are widely quoted:

His report shows that the net increase of church membership in this country for 1917 was 573,000, which was 183,000 less than in 1916. The Catholic growth, according to the

editor of the Catholic Directory, was only about 175,000, or less than half what it was the year before. The churches that have a large following among people of foreign extraction have suffered most by the casualties of war.

There are 167 church denominations listed, and besides these there are scores of others which are too small to be counted. The total number of church members is now about forty millions—40,515,000, according to the figures. The Catholics in this report are credited with 14,662,000. The Methodists, counting the sixteen different bodies, come next, with 7,782,000. The Baptists, with fifteen bodies, follow, with 6,542,000. Thus, the Catholics, Methodists and Bap-

tists combined form about twenty-eight millions, or 70 percent of our total church population.

The other denominations are much smaller. The Lutherans, with eighteen bodies, have 2,461,000 members. The Presbyterians, with eleven bodies, number 2,236,000. The Disciples of Christ are growing rapidly, and now have 1,395,000; the Episcopalians, 1,083,000; the Reformed, 514,000; the Eastern Orthodox, 490,000; the Latter Day Saints, (Mormons), 420,000; the United Brethren, 368,000; the Evangelical Association, 209,000; the Dunkards, 123,000; the Friends (Quakers), 119,000; the Adventists, 118,000; the Mennonites, 67,000; and the Scandinavian Evangelical, 63,000, and so on down.

The number of churches is now 226,600, or an increase during the year of a little over 1,000.

Methodist Union Again
The two great bodies of Methodists in the United States, who separated in 1844 over the question of negro slavery, are trying to get together," says an editorial in The St. Louis Republic. About all that separates them now, it seems, is the same thing that first caused the split, the negro. The Methodist Episcopal, or so-called Northern Church, has negro bishops, while the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has none. Continuing, the editorial declares:

"For many years leading men of both churches have labored to bring about organic union. There are no doctrinal or other important differences, while the geographical considerations are all in favor of it. Sectional bitterness has disappeared. In many border communities, where each denomination formerly maintained an organization, practical union has already been effected by the appointment of only one pastor and the merging of the two congregations."

The joint commission of the two Methodisms, appointed for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis of union, will hold its fourth and last meeting in St. Louis this week, before making a report to the General Conference of the Southern Church, which meets at Atlanta in May. It is a body of distinguished men, including a number of bishops, pastors of leading churches and prominent women, of whom former Vice-President Fairbanks is one. The sentiment of the commission is said to be decidedly in favor of the union, and it is now laboring to bring about a basis

of agreement that will be approved by both general conferences.

"If such a basis is reached, it will undoubtedly meet the approval of Methodists everywhere and the Christian world in general. The war has brought a demand for united effort in religious work, just as it has burned away the non-essentials that hampered progress and bedeviled our vision in many other directions."

Tested Recipes

Chicken And Nut Salad

This is such a hearty salad that it may furnish the main course for a spring dinner. One of the cans of boned chicken will serve four persons generously. Remove the contents of the can, rinse in cold water and chill; then cut in dice (do not chop). Have ready crisp celery, cut in dice, measuring about one and a half times the amount of chicken. Add one tablespoonful of chopped walnuts, two chopped hard-boiled eggs and six chopped stuffed olives. Sprinkle very lightly with salt, blend with a mayonnaise dressing and serve, heaped on a salad platter. Mask with a little additional dressing and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs, capers and bits of pickled beet.

Springtime Fruit Salad

Mix equal parts of peeled chopped radishes, diced celery and pineapple cut into cubes. To each cupful add a half of the combined ingredients and add one diced banana and the drained yellow pulp of two oranges. Moisten with half a cupful of boiled dressing (made without mustard) to which has been added two tablespoonful of stiffly whipped cream. Serve in individual portions on lettuce leaves and garnish with halved Maraschino cherries. A fruit salad may combine the salad and dessert course.

Cottage Cheese Salad

Add to one cupful of cottage cheese that has been mashed sufficient milk to moisten slightly, one slice of minced green pepper, salt to taste, one teaspoonful of chopped chives and one tablespoonful of chopped nutmeats. Form into balls and lay on lettuce leaves that have been dressed with the following: Mix in a fruit jar one teaspoonful of tomato catsup, a saltspoonful of paprika, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of dry mustard, five tablespoonful of vegetable oil, half a teaspoonful of onion juice and one tablespoonful of Vinegar or lemon juice. Shake until slightly thickened.

Japanese Rice Salad
Mix together one cupful of cold cooked rice, half a cupful of flaked cooked fish, two tablespoonful of

chopped sweet pickle, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and one chopped hard-boiled egg. Season to taste with salt and paprika. Moisten with a French or vinaigrette dressing (to which has been added a pinch of curry powder) and serve on a salad platter surrounded with a border of crisp watercress or romaine.

Delicious Potato Salad

Add to one large cupful of cooked potato cubes one-quarter of a cupful of diced cooked carrots, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one slice of minced white onion and half a pickled beet. Season to taste with salt and paprika, moisten with a mayonnaise dressing to which a slice of minced pickle has been added and serve on a bed of crisp romaine or lettuce. Garnish with celery tops and sliced hard-boiled egg.

Cabbage Salad—Russian Dressing

Frequently when cabbage is cooked a small amount may be reserved for a savory salad. Shave finely, discarding the hard center, chill in ice water and dry thoroughly. For a cabbage salad add half a minced green pepper and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Moisten with a Russian dressing made as follows: Mix with one-half cupful of mayonnaise half a teaspoonful of paprika, half a cupful of chili sauce, four chopped olives, a pinch of salt and three additional tablespoonful of oil. Beat the dressing well before using. This dressing is delicious with all green salads.

Peking Day By Day

The Wallenberg Scandal

With reference to the case of unneutral conduct connected with G. O. Wallenberg, the Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China and Japan, the Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times learns on excellent authority that his recall home was due to the request of Viscount Motono in his official capacity. The recalled diplomat is a brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Sweden, and was in direct communication and sympathy with the notorious Crookholm, at one time connected with the Legation in Peking and who subsequently became Charge d'Affaires for his government in the Argentine Republic, where he showed his pro-German leanings by giving information concerning Allied shipping which resulted in the loss of a number of ships, the same having been proved by information received by the Allied governments and published in the press some time ago.

The final evidence was secured through the capture of a mail pouch carried by a Swedish priest by the name of Meander, at Antung, Korea. Meander's office was to minister to the German prisoners of war in the camps in Japan, and he was recommended as such by the German Government through their influence with certain circles in Sweden. The Japanese police being aware through their agents that the German prisoners of war at Kyoto had handed to the priest a number of letters for delivery in Germany, decided to arrest him and have the

pouch opened. When the arrest was made and the pouch captured, the Japanese authorities, with their usual sense of propriety in such matters, would not allow the pouch to be opened unless in the presence of the present Swedish Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Fevrell.

When the bag was opened it was found to contain a large number of letters from Swedish subjects who were acting as German agents in Japan and from certain of the German prisoners. Among this large assortment of mail matter there was only one letter from the then Swedish Minister, Mr. Wallenberg, addressed to his Foreign Office, and one from the Danish Legation in Japan addressed to its Foreign Office. Out of side of these two official documents the pouch contained nothing of an official nature. The translation of the letters gave very important information to the Japanese authorities concerning German activities in the Far East, and it may not be going too far to say that these disclosures did much to influence the Japanese Government to take active measures to secure the deportation of the Germans from China.

While it has been given out that Mr. Wallenberg's absence from Japan will only be for the termination of the European War, there is little likelihood of his return. Previous to the disclosures which resulted in his government being requested to withdraw him from Japan, many suspicions were in existence as to the neutrality of his actions, while there were few doubts as to where his sympathies concerning the war, and the objects for which it was being fought were placed. The Allies have doubtless have other evidence which they could bring forward if they so desired, but the fact that they have secured his removal will no doubt be considered sufficient for the time being.

Baron Hayashi Inquires

According to a local report Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister called upon Premier Tuan Chi-lun June 4 and during the interview informed him of the confidence of the Japanese Government in the Chinese Government, but at the same time inquired what policy the Premier intended to adopt toward the South. Premier Tuan in reply informed Baron Hayashi that the return of General Tiao Kun in no way suggested that the Government intended to cease using military force to maintain its position. According to former precedents, if the North shows any sign of yielding the South would immediately advance, and it is therefore impossible for the Northern Government to propose terms of peace first. The Premier admitted that he was not unwilling to come to a compromise, but that he did not think that it was possible to arrange it at the present moment. In certain circles considerable importance is attached to the inquiry of the Japanese Minister; in others it is feared that this means active measures by the Japanese to bring about an understanding between the conflicting parties by means which will not redound to the credit of China.

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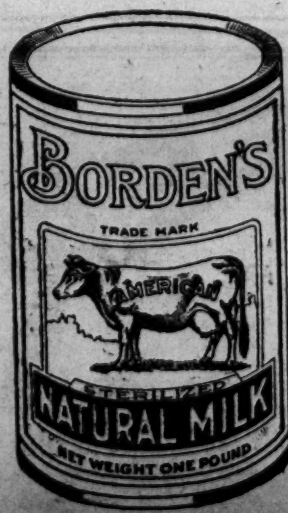
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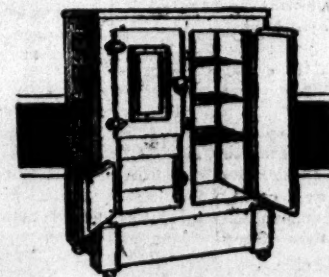
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U. S. ADDS MILLION TONS SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER

Total Allied Losses In Five Months Of 1918 Half Of Last Year's

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 6.—The Shipping Board announces that 170 vessels, totalling over 1,100,000 tons, have been delivered since September, which is three times greater than the output in 1901, the best previous year.

During the last six days of May fifteen vessels totalling over 80,000 tons were delivered.

Paris, June 6.—The Under Secretary of Marine has informed the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the total amount of mercantile tonnage destroyed during the last five months of 1918 was only half the amount destroyed during the first five months of 1917, despite the increase in American sailings.

Moreover, Great Britain and America delivered in May merchant tonnage far in excess of that destroyed while the number of submarines destroyed has been constantly increasing during recent months. Twice the number of German submarines have been destroyed than the Germans are able to build in the same period.

London, June 6.—The losses of Norwegian vessels through the war in the month of May totalled fourteen ships. Two men were killed and four are missing.

The aggregate losses of Norwegian shipping through the war now total 769 ships of 1,127,000 gross tons. 968 Norwegian sailors have been killed. Moreover fifty-three vessels with crews exceeding 700 men are reported to be missing, of which it is believed that two-thirds are due to losses arising through the war.

ACTIVITY INCREASES ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Artillery Duels Intense On Line From Astico To The Piave

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, June 10.—An official communiqué reports:

Our advanced posts in Val Lagarina and three other sectors frustrated surprise attacks by large detachments of the enemy.

Italian and British patrols drove back reconnoitring parties along the mountain front and captured arms and material in a raid at Tro del Loro.

Rome, June 9.—An official communiqué reports:

There has been somewhat intense artillery on the front from Astico to the Piave.

South of the River Asa a party of British troops carried out a successful coup-de-main, inflicted considerable losses and brought back eleven prisoners.

Attempted attacks by the enemy at Vallaras and Astico Valley were arrested by our fire.

Our airships and aeroplanes bombarded railway stations, aviation camps and enemy hutments and also machine-gunned troops on the move and exploded a large ammunition dump at Nattarello. Five enemy machines were brought down.

BOLSHEVIK PAPERS ONLY ALLOWED IN MOSCOW

Russians Win Big Victory Over Turks And Germans Near Kars

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—A delayed message from Moscow states that the Russians have defeated the Turkish and German forces in a big battle near Kars. The Turks and Germans are reported to be retreating along the Ardahan Road massacring the population.

Moscow, June 6.—Only Bolshevik newspapers are permitted to be published here.

London, June 9.—A telegram from Kharkoff states that the Germans have occupied the railway junction of Lisky, near Voronezh, to which the Soviet forces has fallen back.

Moscow, May 31, (delayed).—As has already been done in Petrograd, all the chief newspapers of Moscow have been suppressed.

A Bolshevik manifesto calls the workmen and peasants to arms "for bread, for our children, fathers and mothers." It urges armed resistance against counter-revolutionaries and conspirators and also "Death to the enemy of the people."

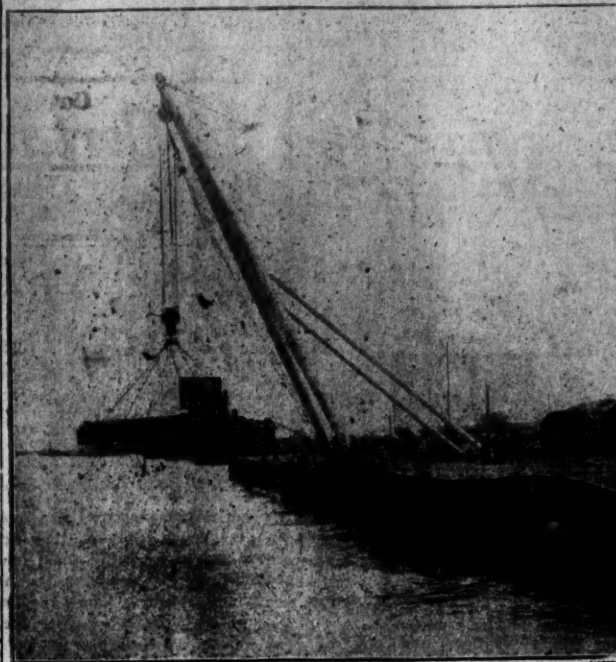
Moscow, June 1.—It is officially denied that negotiations have been begun in Moscow on the subject of future German control of the Trans-Siberian Railway as far as Irkutsk.

Liang Shih-yi Plans Various Enterprises

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 12.—Liang Shih-yi, having started the Stock Exchange, intends to open large ironmongery, cotton, spinning, mining development and banking houses in Peking.

New Lifting Gear Installed At Shanghai Dock



Seventy-five tons weight picked up out of the water and swung into the air at the rate of six feet per minute. This was the test applied to the new lifting gear just put into operation by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. The company has installed steam driven gear in connection with its International Dock sheers and the above cut shows them being tried out. To get the test load a steel cargo boat was loaded and then lifted bodily from the river. The poor facilities for lifting heavy weights in the Port of

Shanghai has long been a source of concern to shippers and the installation of the new apparatus at the International Dock should be good news to the waterfront interests.

The center of the sheers lifting gear trims 25 feet from the face of the wharf and the depth of water at low water is 32 feet thus enabling ships to keep afloat at all times, which is a very important factor. The lifting speed with heavy load is 6 feet per minute and a set of quicker lifting gear for lighter loads is also attached to the sheers.

CABLE BRINGS DETAILS OF RAID OFF U.S. COAST

Details of the German submarine raid off the American coast are just beginning to come through because of the cable tie-up last week. Although the raid is over the details are given for their intrinsic interest.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 4.—Apparently the schooner Cole was the first vessel to be sunk by an enemy submarine.

Later the steamer Carolina, with 220 passengers and a crew of 120, wireless that a submarine was shelling her and the passengers were taking to the boats. Three hundred of the passengers and crew were picked up at sea and brought to an Atlantic port by a schooner. Subsequently two boat loads of survivors from the Carolina arrived at Atlantic City but sixteen of the thirty-five occupants in the Carolina's motor-boat, which has reached Lewis, Delaware, were drowned during a very severe thunderstorm on Sunday night while the motorboat was drifting about the ocean. Thus all on board the Carolina have been accounted for.

The survivors of the submarine-raided schooner Cole were picked up by an American auxiliary warship. A submarine pursued the latter, which escaped and took refuge in an Atlantic port.

The Captain of the Cole states that the submarine which torpedoed his vessel was 200 feet long and carried two large guns mounted fore and aft with a small gun amidships. He describes his own second submarine.

As soon as the submarines were reported submarine chasers, seaplanes and other craft put to sea.

A vessel, formerly known as the Dutch steamer Texel (3,210 tons) has been sunk by a submarine sixty miles from the coast. The crew of thirty-six has been landed.

A Porto Rico passenger steamer has wireless that it is being attacked by a submarine. The result is not known.

London, June 5.—A telegram from Washington states that Mexican diplomats and United States officials do not believe that German U-boats have bases in Mexico. Naval officers think the U-boats have obtained fuel from old-tank steamers from Tampico which they have intercepted in the Gulf of Mexico. United States squadrons are closely watching the South Atlantic and the east coast of South America.

New York, June 7.—A submarine sank the Norwegian steamer Vinland (1,143 tons) yesterday morning. Nineteen survivors have landed.

Washington, June 7.—The Navy Department announces that the steamer Harpathian (4,583 tons), was sunk by a submarine on the morning of the 5th. The crew was rescued. One of the crew was injured.

Irishmen To Direct Recruiting Campaign

Lord French Appoints Non-Political Committee To Encourage Volunteering

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—It is stated in Dublin that Field-Marshal Lord French is engaged in the formation of a non-political committee of prominent Irishmen to conduct voluntary recruiting.

The Anti-Conscription Conference has resumed its sitting in Dublin and has passed a resolution warning Irishmen that conscription has only been postponed.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin is ready to proceed on his mission to America whenever the right of Irishmen to national self-determination is again attacked.

Replying to Mr. W. M. Fringle, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that he could not say when the Home Rule bill would be introduced. It was incorrect to infer from the proclamation issued by Field Marshal Lord French that the Government had abandoned the idea of conscription in Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson: "When will the legislation authorizing the grant of land to Irish volunteers be introduced?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that he hoped to give a considered reply next week. He believed there was a good deal of misunderstanding in that connection. What was being aimed at in Ireland was being aimed at in England.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—Montagu's weekly silver report states that the price is unchanged. If the rise of 1% in the insurance rate from New York to London, foreshadowed from New York, materialises it is quite possible that this will be reflected on the London price.

GERMANY WON'T ASK AIR RAIDS BE STOPPED

Allies Must Make Request First And Give Compensation, Says Deputy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 7.—In the Reichstag today, Deputy Wuckhoff of the Center Party said that Germany could not suggest a cessation of aerial attacks on towns outside the war zone, but must await proposals from the enemy, none of which have been made. In the event of such a proposal it would be conscientiously examined, although compensation would be demanded in order that German interests should not suffer.

General Botha Calls For Recruits For Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Easton, Natal, June 9.—General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, speaking here, said that South Africa would not be worthy of her free constitution if she did not recognize the call on behalf of the Allied cause. Today the Allies are fighting great odds, but I believe in God and He will never allow our righteous cause to fail. Even if Paris fell we should not cease, because we should not surrender our faith and our freedom.

General Botha urged that all who were fit for military service should enlist immediately. He also dwelt on the success of the scheme for obtaining recruits by substitutes.

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News Brevities

The American Chamber of Commerce of China will hold its annual meeting in courtroom of the United States Court for China at 4.15 p.m. Monday. The passing of report and accounts, election of Committee and officers, for the ensuing year and any other necessary business will come up for action.

Major General Hunter Liggett, former commander of the Philippine Department, is now second in command of the American troops in France, being ranked only by General Pershing, according to advice reaching Manila.

Sir Everard Fraser, Chairman of the China and Japan War Savings Association, will preside at the general meeting of members which will be held in the Banqueting Hall of the Palace Hotel at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow.

The engagement is announced of Captain R. L. Christian of the 16th Infantry, U. S. A., in Tientsin, to Miss Olive Bessell, daughter of Mr. K. E. Bessell of the Chinese Government Railways, Tongshan.

Japanese papers record the death as a result of wounds received in action of Mr. Herbert Robertson, formerly of Messrs. E. H. Hunter and Co. Mr. Robertson was Acting Major, commanding the First Edinburgh Battalion, Second City of Edinburgh Battery. He had won the Military Cross.

The Municipal Gazette announces that nine months' leave is granted Major R. J. Marshall, Principal Medical Officer of the S. V. C., from June 11.

The Engineering Society of China prize, value \$50, has been won by S. Wheeler, pupil of the Public School for Boys, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette. The prize, founded in 1912, is open to all candidates who enter for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, and is awarded on the recommendation of the Cambridge University Local Examination Syndicate to the candidate whose papers in mathematical subjects are judged to be the best among the candidates of the year.

The 12 team captains and the executive committee of the campaign for funds for the construction of the \$250,000 Y. M. C. A. Annex met yesterday at a tiffin at the association building and selected their team workers for the drive. Lots were drawn so that the team would be of equal strength. Plans are rapidly being formulated for the opening banquet Saturday evening at the Carlton to which over 200 prominent Chinese and foreign merchants have been invited.

The Mixed Court will hold no sessions today, on account of the Dragon Boat Festival.

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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Those who suffer from a box of Martin's Apollos in the house, will find it a most valuable and efficacious remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a most valuable and efficacious remedy for all ailments of the system. It is a most valuable and efficacious remedy for all ailments of the system.

Germans Dominate Military In Finland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, June 7.—A German colonel has been appointed adjutant to the Finnish Chief of Staff. The Finnish Military College is to be controlled by Germans. Finnish officers are to be trained in Germany, and the coast fleet is to be organized by Germans.

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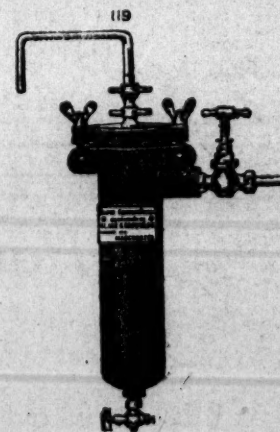
He will point out the danger attending the use of impure water, the probability of contracting disease as a result of carelessness in this regard. In all likelihood he will recommend a

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Chartered Bank's Annual Meeting

The 64th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on the bank's premises at 38 Bishopsgate, E.C., on April 10, 1918, Mr. Montagu Cornhill Turner (the chairman) presiding.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead (one of the managers) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I propose that the directors' report and balance-sheet and profit and loss account be taken as read. (Agreed.) The report which I have the pleasure to submit for your approval today will doubtless be considered satisfactory in view of the prevailing conditions of stress and trouble under which we have to conduct banking operations.

Our chief aim and object has been, in co-operation with other exchange banks, to finance, to the utmost limit of our resources, shipments of national importance from Eastern ports to this country. To this end the Secretary of State and the Government of India have been represented by the Food Commissioners at home and in India have called upon the services of the exchange banks, who have loyally responded, and, we believe, have earned the approval of those in authority. With this enormous drain on our resources we may not have been able, at all times, to satisfy the full requirements of our customers in the ordinary course of business, but we have done our best, in spite of lessened Council assistance.

We have all recognised that, in war times, the demands of the nation are of paramount importance, and must be met first and foremost. As might be expected, exports from this side to the East and Far East have declined considerably, which, by reducing the demand for bank remittances, have further increased our difficulties and have forced exchange banks to rely more than ever on Council Bills for laying down funds on the other side.

All engaged in business—exporters, importers and dealers—have much to contend with, but we can only look forward to the time when war has ceased and trade has resumed its normal course. I might also refer to the scarcity of tonnage, which restricts operations and is felt at all points alike. That unfortunately is a difficulty which is likely to increase rather than diminish in the next few months. As regards our business in India, it is satisfactory to note that the crop reports up to the present are satisfactory. The area under cultivation in the Punjab has increased; rain, which we needed, has fallen, and at present we look forward to bumper crops. India, as a whole, is in a state of great prosperity. Her industries are thriving and her revenues are increasing. During the past few months changes have occurred both in the Court of Directors and in the head office management.

Our very esteemed friend and colleague, Sir Henry Cunningham, has thought it right, in the interests of the bank, to resign his seat on the board owing to indifferent health. Sir Henry has been a member of the board for the past 28 years, and, by his courteous conduct, devotion and unfailing loyalty to the bank, has won the friendship and esteem of all his colleagues on the board and of the managerial staff. We part with great regret. Sir Duncan Carmichael has been, subject to your confirmation today, elected to the vacant seat on the board. Sir Duncan retired from India after a most successful career in the field of commerce. He has also filled the important post of president of the Bank of Bengal, and also other public offices, both in Bombay and Calcutta. I am confident that Sir Duncan will add considerable strength to the board of the bank.

As regards the staff, my first duty must be to refer to the most regrettable and untimely death of our much valued friend and colleague, Mr. Thomas Fraser. It is a distinct loss to the bank, for in Mr. Fraser was combined the theoretical knowledge of an expert with the practical experience of a sound and brilliant exchange banker. His death adds one more name to the roll of those who have suffered from the strain and stress of this terrible war. I will, with your permission, read the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Court of Directors on 22 January last: "Before dealing with the business of the day, the chairman officially intimated the death of Mr. Thomas Fraser, which took place on the 18th inst. He then made the following remarks: 'Mr. Fraser joined the bank on the 7th May, 1883, and has therefore been connected with this institution for the past 35 years. In Mr. Fraser we have lost a most able and experienced manager, a devoted employee of the bank and a colleague whom we all trusted and looked up to with the greatest admiration and respect.' It was unanimously agreed to place on record the profound regret of the directors at the loss they have sustained, and to express their sympathy with Mr. Fraser and his family."

Mr. W. E. Preston has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fraser as manager, in conjunction with Mr. Whitehead, while Mr. Bruce has been appointed sub-manager at head office. Both gentlemen are well known to our friends and customers, and I am confident that their respective appointments will meet with very general approval.

Lastly, Mr. William Hoggan, who has for many years so ably and satisfactorily fulfilled the duties of secretary to this bank, has resigned with a view to enjoying a well-deserved holiday.

after a very arduous and strenuous career in the service of the bank. We shall all miss him. Mr. Arthur Hewett has been selected to fill the position of secretary. Before referring to the work of the staff I have to report, with great regret, that during the year death has also claimed one of our most promising officers in the person of Mr. William MacVicar, who entered the bank's service in 1893, and had been for six years our valued and most successful agent in Colombo. A man of broad views and sound judgment, he had, by his personality, gained the entire confidence and esteem of the commercial community of Colombo, and his death creates a void hard to fill. The excellent work of the staff is reflected in the results shown in our annual report, but I can also with pleasure state that every member of the staff, at home and abroad, both male and female, has done his or her best each particular branch of the work. The services of the staff at home have been specially recognised by grants to meet the increased cost of living, while our foreign staff have, since 1916, received an extra month's salary. These allowances are, of course, in addition to the annual bonus of 10 p.c. granted by the shareholders. Further, owing to war difficulties, it has been found impossible to arrange furlough for our Eastern staff, and the leave of many of them is long overdue. In such cases the directors have compensated these officers by allowing them to draw one-fifth of a year's salary extra for each year that they serve abroad after furlough becomes due. I am glad to say that the Court of Directors have, in conjunction with the managers, devised a pension scheme for the staff, which will come into operation forthwith. A deed of trust has been drawn up and trustees three directors and three members of the staff—have been appointed to deal with the fund. I am sure it will be much appreciated by the staff. I may mention in passing that Sir Henry Cunningham took part in elaborating the details of the pension fund. Shareholders will, I am sure, be glad to have some information as to members of the staff serving in His Majesty's Forces. In all 176 members have joined up—72 have obtained commissions, while 22, I regret to say, have given their lives in the glorious cause of liberty and freedom. All honours to their memory.

One officer has received the D.S.O., six have been awarded the Military Cross, and one the D.S.M. I am confident that all will agree with me that this record is one of which the Chartered Bank of India may be proud. (Hear, hear.) The statement of accounts now before you is specially noticeable in the fact that our proposal to add £100,000 to the reserve will bring that fund up to the satisfactory figure of £2,000,000, as compared with our paid-up capital of £1,200,000. It has been the consistent policy of the directors for many years past to add to the reserve, thereby assuring the financial stability of the bank and improving the value of its shares in the market. Further, it is in a measure owing to this consistent policy of husbanding our resources and building up our reserves that we are able to pay the handsome return which shareholders now enjoy. I feel confident that the policy pursued will meet with your hearty approval.

Taking the figures of the report issued in 1906, you will find that the reserve fund then stood at £975,000, increased to £1,475,000 in 1907, partly by the addition of the premium on the new shares issued in that year, and gradually increased year by year up to the present figure. Turning to our balance-sheet, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on steadily expanding figures, pointing to healthy development all along the line. Our totals now aggregate £38,125,178 12s. 6d., as against £33,390,841 14s. 11d. at Dec. 31 last year, an increase of £2,735,590 17s. 2d., and even these figures would, in the ordinary course, have shown considerable increase had our complete returns not been delayed by the shipping difficulties. Our current and fixed deposit accounts, now amounting to £28,042,148 17s. 7d., an increase of £5,338,952 12s. 3d., evidence the continued confidence of our home and Eastern friends in the stability of the bank. On the other side of the account our cash in hand amounted to £3,694,145 8s. 11d., an increase of £3,053,253 7s. 3d., showing a proportion of cash to deposit liabilities of over 30 p.c. Our policy is to keep as liquid a position as possible. Our bills discounted and loans also show satisfactory progress at £10,143,108 10s. 1d., against £9,601,277 5s. 10d. Bills of exchange, including Treasury bills, amounting to £4,237,903 5s. 1d., require explanation. Owing to the serious delays in arrival of the mails, we found ourselves in the awkward predicament of either having to delay our accounts or to add to our old method of grouping the "en route" items under a separate heading. We considered it advisable to follow the latter course rather than delay the payment of our dividend, and in this we feel sure we have your hearty approval. The result of this is the reintroduction, temporarily, into the balance-sheet of an item, "Balance of head office and international remittances, drafts, etc., in transit, £6,446,493 6s. 10d." Since the issue of our balance-sheet the necessary details have come to hand, showing that the above item was practically accounted for by bills receivable en route for £10,040,000, less bills payable en route for £3,590,000. It will be evident, therefore, adding these amounts to the figures appearing in the balance-sheet opposite the respective bills payable and bill of exchange items, that the expansion in our business under these headings has been very marked indeed. Turning to our profit and loss account, our net profit for the twelve months was £402,795 13s. 1d., against £381,259 17s. 10d. in the previous year, and after placing £100,000 to reserve fund, adding £25,000 to officers' superannuation fund, and writing £40,000 off premises account (which latter item we considered necessary in view of our having had to acquire new premises at certain points to meet our increasing business), we were left with a final dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. per annum, together with a bonus of 1 p.c. per share, equal to 15 p.c. per annum, free of income-tax, and carry forward £167,251 3s. 3d., against £157,465 10s. 2d. brought in. Whilst our profits have so largely expanded, our expenses have but naturally, under present abnormal conditions, increased also, but it is satisfactory to know that 30 p.c. of that increase is due entirely to the higher rates of exchange ruling in the East. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to move the first resolution: "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the chairman.

The Chairman: Before I put the resolution shall be glad to hear any remarks which shareholders may wish to make.

Mr. Henry B. Henley: Might I ask, sir, with regard to the £25,000 which you are placing to the officers' super-

annuation fund, whether that fund is included in the liabilities or assets in any shape, or whether it is an entirely private matter?

The Chairman: It is not specially earmarked. You will find it specially earmarked in our next report. The superannuation fund will come under the deed of trust gradually, and the deed of trust will necessitate our specially setting aside certain amounts which now appear in general balances.

Mr. Frederick Tomkinson: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, hitherto when I have had the pleasure of attending the meetings of this bank I have remained silent. Naturally, we come to hear the chairman, and I should like to say that he has always done so with the greatest clarity and lucidity, and has stated the position of the bank so that all men can understand it. Today, however, I feel impelled to rise because, considering the strain and stress which have been very keenly felt by the shareholders, the work of the bank during the past year, the report is such that we cannot gracefully leave this room without offering our very sincere congratulations to the board, and also—and I think to emphasise this—to the management both here and abroad—(hear, hear)—especially abroad, because I know from experience how grateful to the managers are the shareholders' thanks, but the shareholders' thanks, too, are very heartily extended. Now, sir, there is one other point, which I should like to mention, which I very ably pointed out—and I am entirely at one with you—the large amount in the present reserve—£2,000,000, against a capital of £1,200,000—and I refer to it for this reason: The dividend we have earned is not on the £1,200,000, but it is on the reserve and the capital together. If you were to discontinue them I think it would mean about 12 p.c. on the capital of the company. That is an important matter, and I am sure you will see my point, sir. In days to come probably we shall have a Labor Government, and that Government will look with very greedy eyes upon any company paying a dividend of 15 p.c. You know the usual argument—capitalists, poor labor getting nothing, and so on. Of course, it is not worth consideration; at the same time, it will be impressed upon the public at large by

Ramsay MacDonald and others in the future, and therefore I should like it clearly demonstrated that the dividend earned is to the extent of about 12 p.c. on profits of the company, which profits the shareholders have not taken, but have left willingly in the hands of the bank for a very good and substantial reason. The point which I should like to put before you is this—whether the time has not come for the capitalisation of some of that reserve. I know that to a banker it always strikes one as an unheard-of proceeding, but it is one which I sincerely think of, and I would ask you to think, too, of its importance. A very large bank in London some time ago issued shares against some of its reserve, and they did so because in the Dominion in which they operate there were prospects, which ultimately materialised, of taxing for municipal purposes any institution paying over 8 p.c. That very important bank distributed a number of shares free to their shareholders. On the other hand, they wrote up their building account by a very large amount. That bank, I think, continues to flourish. Gentlemen, I hope you will forgive me for bringing this to your attention. In conclusion, I should like to say how very heartily we thank you, sir, for the able way in which the bank has been conducted during the past year.

The Chairman: I am sure we on this side of the table much appreciate your remarks, Mr. Tomkinson. We shall duly consider your suggestion, but I am bound to say that, if carried out, it would have far-reaching effects. I should not care to see this bank without any reserve, and I am sure you will agree with me.

Mr. Tomkinson: I quite agree. The Chairman: It would be very undesirable, but of course, I see your point entirely. It is one which, I am afraid, would give us concern in the future, and also other large concerns which have laboriously built up reserves which may be a subject of foot in the future, but we hope common-sense will prevail. As regards the foreign staff, I shall make a few remarks on that subject when a special vote of thanks will be proposed.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next resolution is—"That a dividend at the rate of 14 percent per annum for the half-year ended December 31 last, together with a bonus of 1 p.c. per share, both free of Income Tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 17th inst."

The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: The third resolution is—"That the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

The Chairman: The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

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tion, which is rather a personal matter, is—"That the remuneration of the directors as from April 1, 1918, shall be the sum of £10,000 per annum, to be appropriated out of the funds of the company as provided by clause 77 of the deed of association."

I should like to point out that the remuneration of the directors was fixed about 13 years ago. Since that time our business has more than doubled, and, as Mr. Tomkinson has pointed

out, there is at the present time far more serious anxiety, trouble and stress in the conduct of our business than there was in the past. I should also like to say that it is not our intention to draw the full amount. I wish to keep a little in reserve because it might happen that we might think it expedient in the coming years to add to our board. I have no one in

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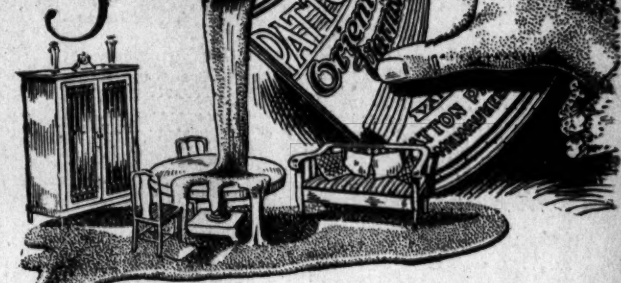
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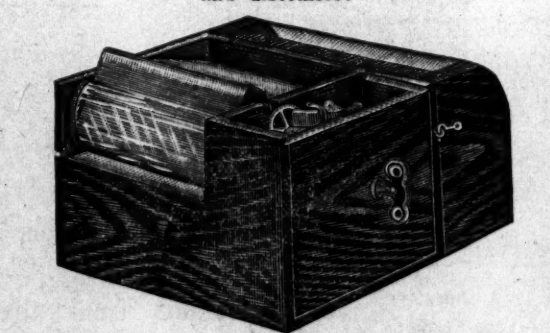
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Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Local										
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	7.58	8.10	8.40	12.45	12.55	13.15	13.25	13.45	13.55	PEKING.....dep.	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.55	14.10										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	8.41	8.52	9.20	13.25	13.35	13.55	14.05	14.25	14.35	TIENSIN.....arr.	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.40	14.55										
NORTH.....dep.	9.21	9.32	9.60	14.05	14.15	14.35	14.45	14.65	14.75	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	14.60	14.75	14.85	15.00										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	10.01	10.12	10.40	15.10	15.20	15.40	15.50	16.10	16.20	USHI.....dep.	14.30	14.45	14.60	14.75	14.90	15.05	15.15	15.30	15.45										
USHI.....dep.	10.41	10.52	11.20	16.00	16.10	16.30	16.40	16.60	16.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	15.15	15.30	15.45	15.60	15.75	15.90	16.00	16.15	16.30										
CHANGCHOW.....arr.	11.20	11.32	11.60	17.00	17.10	17.30	17.40	17.60	17.70	PEKING.....dep.	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	15.60	15.75	15.85	16.00	16.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	12.01	12.12	12.40	18.00	18.10	18.30	18.40	18.60	18.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	15.45	15.60	15.75	15.90	16.05	16.20	16.30	16.45	16.60										
CHONGTUNG.....dep.	12.41	12.52	13.20	19.00	19.10	19.30	19.40	19.60	19.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	16.30	16.45	16.60	16.75	16.90	17.05	17.15	17.30	17.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	13.21	13.32	13.60	20.00	20.10	20.30	20.40	20.60	20.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	17.15	17.30	17.45	17.60	17.75	17.90	18.00	18.15	18.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	14.01	14.12	14.40	21.00	21.10	21.30	21.40	21.60	21.70	PEKING.....dep.	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	18.60	18.75	18.85	19.00	19.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	14.41	14.52	15.20	22.00	22.10	22.30	22.40	22.60	22.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	18.45	18.60	18.75	18.90	19.05	19.20	19.30	19.45	19.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	15.21	15.32	15.60	23.00	23.10	23.30	23.40	23.60	23.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	19.30	19.45	19.60	19.75	19.90	20.05	20.15	20.30	20.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	16.01	16.12	16.40	24.00	24.10	24.30	24.40	24.60	24.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	20.15	20.30	20.45	20.60	20.75	20.90	21.00	21.15	21.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	16.41	16.52	17.20	25.00	25.10	25.30	25.40	25.60	25.70	PEKING.....dep.	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	21.60	21.75	21.85	22.00	22.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	17.21	17.32	17.60	26.00	26.10	26.30	26.40	26.60	26.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	21.45	21.60	21.75	21.90	22.05	22.20	22.30	22.45	22.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	18.01	18.12	18.40	27.00	27.10	27.30	27.40	27.60	27.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	22.30	22.45	22.60	22.75	22.90	23.05	23.15	23.30	23.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	18.41	18.52	19.20	28.00	28.10	28.30	28.40	28.60	28.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	23.15	23.30	23.45	23.60	23.75	23.90	24.00	24.15	24.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	19.21	19.32	19.60	29.00	29.10	29.30	29.40	29.60	29.70	PEKING.....dep.	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	24.60	24.75	24.85	25.00	25.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	20.01	20.12	20.40	30.00	30.10	30.30	30.40	30.60	30.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	24.45	24.60	24.75	24.90	25.05	25.20	25.30	25.45	25.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	20.41	20.52	21.20	31.00	31.10	31.30	31.40	31.60	31.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	25.30	25.45	25.60	25.75	25.90	26.05	26.15	26.30	26.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	21.21	21.32	21.60	32.00	32.10	32.30	32.40	32.60	32.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	26.15	26.30	26.45	26.60	26.75	26.90	27.00	27.15	27.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	22.01	22.12	22.40	33.00	33.10	33.30	33.40	33.60	33.70	PEKING.....dep.	27.00	27.15	27.30	27.45	27.60	27.75	27.85	28.00	28.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	22.41	22.52	23.20	34.00	34.10	34.30	34.40	34.60	34.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	27.45	27.60	27.75	27.90	28.05	28.20	28.30	28.45	28.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	23.21	23.32	23.60	35.00	35.10	35.30	35.40	35.60	35.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	28.30	28.45	28.60	28.75	28.90	29.05	29.15	29.30	29.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	24.01	24.12	24.40	36.00	36.10	36.30	36.40	36.60	36.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	29.15	29.30	29.45	29.60	29.75	29.90	30.00	30.15	30.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	24.41	24.52	25.20	37.00	37.10	37.30	37.40	37.60	37.70	PEKING.....dep.	30.00	30.15	30.30	30.45	30.60	30.75	30.85	31.00	31.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	25.21	25.32	25.60	38.00	38.10	38.30	38.40	38.60	38.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	30.45	30.60	30.75	30.90	31.05	31.20	31.30	31.45	31.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	26.01	26.12	26.40	39.00	39.10	39.30	39.40	39.60	39.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	31.30	31.45	31.60	31.75	31.90	32.05	32.15	32.30	32.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	26.41	26.52	27.20	40.00	40.10	40.30	40.40	40.60	40.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	32.15	32.30	32.45	32.60	32.75	32.90	33.00	33.15	33.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	27.21	27.32	27.60	41.00	41.10	41.30	41.40	41.60	41.70	PEKING.....dep.	33.00	33.15	33.30	33.45	33.60	33.75	33.85	34.00	34.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	28.01	28.12	28.40	42.00	42.10	42.30	42.40	42.60	42.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	33.45	33.60	33.75	33.90	34.05	34.20	34.30	34.45	34.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	28.41	28.52	29.20	43.00	43.10	43.30	43.40	43.60	43.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	34.30	34.45	34.60	34.75	34.90	35.05	35.15	35.30	35.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	29.21	29.32	29.60	44.00	44.10	44.30	44.40	44.60	44.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	35.15	35.30	35.45	35.60	35.75	35.90	36.00	36.15	36.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	30.01	30.12	30.40	45.00	45.10	45.30	45.40	45.60	45.70	PEKING.....dep.	36.00	36.15	36.30	36.45	36.60	36.75	36.85	37.00	37.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	30.41	30.52	31.20	46.00	46.10	46.30	46.40	46.60	46.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	36.45	36.60	36.75	36.90	37.05	37.20	37.30	37.45	37.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	31.21	31.32	31.60	47.00	47.10	47.30	47.40	47.60	47.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	37.30	37.45	37.60	37.75	37.90	38.05	38.15	38.30	38.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	32.01	32.12	32.40	48.00	48.10	48.30	48.40	48.60	48.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	38.15	38.30	38.45	38.60	38.75	38.90	39.00	39.15	39.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	32.41	32.52	33.20	49.00	49.10	49.30	49.40	49.60	49.70	PEKING.....dep.	39.00	39.15	39.30	39.45	39.60	39.75	39.85	40.00	40.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	33.21	33.32	33.60	50.00	50.10	50.30	50.40	50.60	50.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	39.45	39.60	39.75	39.90	40.05	40.20	40.30	40.45	40.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	34.01	34.12	34.40	51.00	51.10	51.30	51.40	51.60	51.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	40.30	40.45	40.60	40.75	40.90	41.05	41.15	41.30	41.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	34.41	34.52	35.20	52.00	52.10	52.30	52.40	52.60	52.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	41.15	41.30	41.45	41.60	41.75	41.90	42.00	42.15	42.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	35.21	35.32	35.60	53.00	53.10	53.30	53.40	53.60	53.70	PEKING.....dep.	42.00	42.15	42.30	42.45	42.60	42.75	42.85	43.00	43.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	36.01	36.12	36.40	54.00	54.10	54.30	54.40	54.60	54.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	42.45	42.60	42.75	42.90	43.05	43.20	43.30	43.45	43.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	36.41	36.52	37.20	55.00	55.10	55.30	55.40	55.60	55.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	43.30	43.45	43.60	43.75	43.90	44.05	44.15	44.30	44.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	37.21	37.32	37.60	56.00	56.10	56.30	56.40	56.60	56.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	44.15	44.30	44.45	44.60	44.75	44.90	45.00	45.15	45.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	38.01	38.12	38.40	57.00	57.10	57.30	57.40	57.60	57.70	PEKING.....dep.	45.00	45.15	45.30	45.45	45.60	45.75	45.85	46.00	46.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	38.41	38.52	39.20	58.00	58.10	58.30	58.40	58.60	58.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	45.45	45.60	45.75	45.90	46.05	46.20	46.30	46.45	46.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	39.21	39.32	39.60	59.00	59.10	59.30	59.40	59.60	59.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	46.30	46.45	46.60	46.75	46.90	47.05	47.15	47.30	47.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	40.01	40.12	40.40	60.00	60.10	60.30	60.40	60.60	60.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	47.15	47.30	47.45	47.60	47.75	47.90	48.00	48.15	48.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	40.41	40.52	41.20	61.00	61.10	61.30	61.40	61.60	61.70	PEKING.....dep.	48.00	48.15	48.30	48.45	48.60	48.75	48.85	49.00	49.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	41.21	41.32	41.60	62.00	62.10	62.30	62.40	62.60	62.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	48.45	48.60	48.75	48.90	49.05	49.20	49.30	49.45	49.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	42.01	42.12	42.40	63.00	63.10	63.30	63.40	63.60	63.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	49.30	49.45	49.60	49.75	49.90	50.05	50.15	50.30	50.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	42.41	42.52	43.20	64.00	64.10	64.30	64.40	64.60	64.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	50.15	50.30	50.45	50.60	50.75	50.90	51.00	51.15	51.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	43.21	43.32	43.60	65.00	65.10	65.30	65.40	65.60	65.70	PEKING.....dep.	51.00	51.15	51.30	51.45	51.60	51.75	51.85	52.00	52.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	44.01	44.12	44.40	66.00	66.10	66.30	66.40	66.60	66.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	51.45	51.60	51.75	51.90	52.05	52.20	52.30	52.45	52.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	44.41	44.52	45.20	67.00	67.10	67.30	67.40	67.60	67.70	CHANGTUNG.....dep.	52.30	52.45	52.60	52.75	52.90	53.05	53.15	53.30	53.45										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	45.21	45.32	45.60	68.00	68.10	68.30	68.40	68.60	68.70	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	53.15	53.30	53.45	53.60	53.75	53.90	54.00	54.15	54.30										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	46.01	46.12	46.40	69.00	69.10	69.30	69.40	69.60	69.70	PEKING.....dep.	54.00	54.15	54.30	54.45	54.60	54.75	54.85	55.00	55.15										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	46.41	46.52	47.20	70.00	70.10	70.30	70.40	70.60	70.70	TIENSIN.....arr.	54.45	54.60	54.75	54.90	55.05	55.20	55.30	55.45	55.60										
CHONGTUNG.....arr.	47.21	47.32	47.60	71.00	71.10	71.30	71.40	71.6																					

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 12, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate.
 @ 4/7½ = Tls. 4.32
 @ 7/29 = Mex. \$5.93
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.6125
 Fhal Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 293
 Copper Cash per tal 1798
 Gold Dollar: buying rate:
 @ 110½ = Tls. 50.70
 @ exch. 7/29 = Mex. \$124.41
 Peking Mar
 Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 48½d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s %
 4 m-s %
 6 m-s %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68
 Consols 1

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/7½
 India T.T. 308½
 Paris T.T. 63½
 New York T.T. 110
 Hongkong T.T. 110½
 Japan T.T. 47½
 Batavia T.T. 215

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/9½d.
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9½d.
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/9½d.
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/10½d.
 Paris 4 m/s. 656½
 New York 4 m/s. 113½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.
 Hk. Tl. 833 @ 4/68 f1
 " 1 @ 621 France 6.92
 " 0.83 @ 108½ Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 488 Yen 2.30
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.82
 " 1 @ — Roubles —
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 12, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Unofficial
 H'kong & S'hai Banks \$560.00
 Hall & Holtz \$14.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25 June
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.)
 Tls. 8.00 June

LONDON RUBBER MARKET
 Reuter's Service
 London, June 5.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot: 2s. 1½d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 3¼d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Firmer.
 Previous quotation, London, June 4:
 Spot: 2s. 1d. Paid.
 July to December: 2s. 3d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Dull.

LANGKAT OUTPUT
 The following telegraphic information has been received from the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
 "The output of crude oil for the week ended June 9 was 342 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
 Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL
 72, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 96
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$560
Chartered 271	
Russo-Asiatic R. 250	
Marine Insurances	
Canton \$320 B.	
North China Tls. 125 B.	
Union of Canton \$670 B.	
Yangtze \$200	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tls. 21½ B.	
Fire Insurances	
China Fire \$124 B.	
Hongkong Fire \$310 B.	
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. Tls. 108	
Indo-China Def. 120½ B.	
"Shell" Tls. 23	
Shanghai Tug (o) Tls. 40	
Shanghai Tug (f) Tls. 40	
Mining	
Kaiping Tls. 10½ B.	
Oriental Cons 27½ B.	
Philippine Tls. 0.80	
Raub \$2.50 S.	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock \$122 B.	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 109½ S.	
New Eng. Works Tls. 17½	
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf Tls. 73 B.	
Hongkong Wharf \$80 S.	
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land Tls. 70 B.	
China Land Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land Tls. 60 B.	
Weihsaiwei Land Tls. 5	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Tls. 50	
China Realty (ord.) Tls. 50	
China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50	
Cottons Mills	
E-wu Tls. 180	
E-wu Pref. Tls. 97½	
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 107	
Oriental Tls. 52½ S.	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 135 B.	
Kung Yik Tls. 14½ S.	
Yangtzepoo Tls. 7.90 B.	
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90	
Industrials	
Butler Tile Tls. 23	
China Sugar \$83 B.	
Green Island \$6.70 B.	
Langkats Tls. 15 S.	
Major Bruns Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 70	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz \$14 B.	
Llewellyn \$30	
Lane, Crawford Tls. 74 B.	
Watson \$35	
Weeks \$5.10 B.	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma Tls. 8½ S.	
Amber Tls. 0.25 B.	
Anglo-Java Tls. 7½ S.	
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.90 S.	
Ayer Tawah Tls. 23 S.	
Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.90	
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 2 B.	
Bute Tls. 1	
Chemor United Tls. 1.02½	
Chempedak Tls. 2.10	
Consolidated Tls. 1½ B.	
Dominion Tls. 6½ S.	
Gula Kalumpung Tls. 6 S.	
Java Consolidated Tls. 16½	
Kamunting Tls. 5½	
Kapala Tls. 0.50 S.	
Kapayang Tls. 27	
Kota Bahros Tls. 4.90	
Kroewoek Java Tls. 12	
Padang Tls. 5	
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 1.15	
Permatas Tls. 2½	
Rapah Tls. 0.2½	
Samagagas Tls. 0.65 B.	
Seekoe Tls. 6	
Semambu Tls. 1.05	
Semawang Tls. 12	
Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.70	
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7	
Shai Malay-pref. Tls. 10.70	
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.30	
Sungel Durian Tls. 1.55	
Sua Manggis Tls. 8 S.	
Shai Kalantan Tls. 3½	
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.75	
Taiping Tls. 1.05	
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90 S.	
Tebong Tls. 16½	
Ulebril Tls. 2½	
Zlangbe Tls. 4½	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B.	
Cully Dairy Tls. 7	
S'hai Elec. and Ash Tls. 67	
Shanghai Trams Tls. 21½ B.	
Shanghai Gas Tls. 33	
Horse Bazaar Tls. 30	
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 77 B.	
S'hai Telephone Tls. 165	
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending June 12:
 Exchange:—The London price of silver is unchanged at 48½d. which represents the rate at which Bar Silver bought in America at One Gold Dollar per oz. pure would lay down in London. Our local rate for T/T on London has risen ¼d. during the week to 4/7½d. which is also very near the parity of silver between America and Shanghai on the same

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, June 3.—Today's cotton prices were:
 Goodmiddling-Americans ... 22.06d.
 July 20.65d.
 August 19.66d.

Messrs. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending June 13:
 China Cotton.—For several weeks past it has appeared as if each succeeding week had seen the lowest possible depths of dullness and indifference in the cotton market. The past week, however, has easily surpassed any of its predecessors in this respect, the volume of trading has diminished to a negligible quantity, and fluctuations of prices have been more on the easy side with the result that prices have receded another Tls. 1½ per picul, closing quiet.

New Crop.—Weather conditions have been favorable during the past week throughout the Cotton Belt, and planted area is about 15 to 20% larger than that of last year. The weather in and around the Yangtze Valley has been somewhat cold, and dry weather is needed for the next few weeks. Tons of the market, Quiet.

Liverpool:
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. 29.14d.
 Sakellaridis 29.14d.
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.00d.
 Price of Good-Americans ... 21.85d.
 Price of Good-Americans ... 21.70d.
 last reported 21.70d.
 Price of market, Quiet.

New York Market:
 Price of Mid-American, ... 23.06d.
 Market Steady.

Indian Market:
 Broach Rs. 669 per Candy
 Market Quiet.

Chartered Bank's Annual Meeting

(Continued on Page 9)

view at present or I should tell you; but I wish you shareholders to trust the directors to do their best for you, and if they think it desirable in the interests of the bank to add to the number of the board they shall be entitled to do so. We have that power under our deed of association, but I wish you to pass this vote today to enable us to do so.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: I now propose "That Sir Duncan Carmichael be elected a director."

Mr. W. Foot Mitchell: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The fifth resolution is—"That the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director." I am sure we shall all cordially agree to that.

This was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, and passed unanimously.

The Chairman: The sixth resolution is—"That Mr. William Foot Mitchell, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

Mr. L. A. Wallace seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: I now call upon the shareholders to propose the seventh resolution with regard to

Karan Rubber Estate Co. Meets

The eighth annual general meeting of the Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons. Mr. A. W. Burkill was in the chair and there were also present Mr. E. E. Parsons and Mr. Chun Bing-him, directors, and shareholders representing 2,675 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report, the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen: the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read. The result of the year's working compared with that of the previous year is not very satisfactory, but in addition to the factors of low prices and adverse exchange, the output was some 10,000 lbs. less than the previous year and the cost of the rubber 1½d. per lb. higher, owing to the inclusion of a full year's duty. The directors regret that they cannot recommend a dividend, but a final dividend. Although the company has a dividend reserve fund which is represented by cash and realisable assets, they do not consider that at the present time this fund should be drawn upon, as the realisation of the investments would be made at a sacrifice and while the present uncertainty exists with regard to the value of the crop the consideration that funds should be conserved. In writing off the exchange loss on the securities the directors are providing a further reserve for the future, and they are sure that all shareholders will agree with them that this is the only safe course to adopt."

The shortage on the estimated output was partly due to thinning out and also owing to unfavorable weather conditions. The output for the current year is estimated at 120,000 lbs., but the visiting agent has advised that it would be of advantage to the estate to rest some of the older planted areas and it has been decided to adopt his recommendation. The company

electing their auditors for the ensuing year. Both Mr. David Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Croughton Knight Stileman present themselves for re-election.

Mr. S. Kennard Davis: I have much pleasure in moving that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Stileman be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. William E. Green, was agreed to.

Mr. Davis: There is one more resolution which I wish to propose, namely:—"That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and the staff for their successful management of the bank."

No words are needed from me to commend this to the shareholders, especially after the eloquent remarks of Mr. Tomkinson, but I am sure they deserve a hearty vote of thanks this year for the exceptional success which they have achieved under very exceptional difficulties. We can hardly hope, perhaps, that the directors will appreciate a mere verbal expression of our thanks as much as they will the passing of the previous resolution, but still, all the same, I trust the shareholders will join with me very cordially in passing this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Green seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your very cordial vote of thanks both to the directors and to the staff. I am especially glad that such kind remarks have been made with regard to the staff, because, at home and abroad they have had exceptional difficulties to contend with. Our managers here in head office do their very highest praise. (Hear, hear.) I am closely in touch with them every day—practically every hour, if necessary—and I can only say that at times it has given me concern to work them so hard pressed as they have been; but a word from you does a lot, and I am sure it will cheer them on to renewed efforts. As regards the foreign staff, they have had not only the climate to contend with, but also the difficulty of getting away even for a short change locally. Some of our men have really suffered from having to remain abroad at their posts because there is no way to getting them home, and they have also been very loyal in this respect. There has been a great attraction, naturally, for every young man to join up in His Majesty's Forces, but although they expressed their desire to do so they have, in loyalty to the bank, remained at their posts with very few exceptions. It is really of the utmost importance that they should stand by, because we cannot carry on banking with amateurs as they tried to do in His Majesty's Government. It would be a farce to try to carry on banking with amateurs. I regret to say that the ladies are not quite up to it at present; at any rate, we cannot send them abroad. Ladies are all very well up to a certain point, as we know; and they have done very good work in this bank at home, but they have not arrived at the stage when we can ask them to become members of our foreign staffs. Therefore, it is that more than ever responsibility rests on our staff abroad, and intend, gentlemen, with your approval to send a special letter of thanks to every manager abroad and to the staff recording your thanks and your hearty approval of their conduct of the business of the bank during the past year. (Applause.) The proceedings then terminated.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
 The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
 The H.O. s.s. Changou left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

Amusements

Tables for Dining
 can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance

HOTEL DE FRANCE

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL
 June 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.

"PENDLETON ROUND-UP"

4 Parts
 "LOVE RIOT"

2 Part Comedy
 Also
 Scenic and Comic Films
 Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

ISIS THEATRE

Showing
 The Nordisk Co.'s Productions
 THE STOLEN SIEGE GUN PLANS
 Thrilling Military Drama in 3 parts
 Very interesting film story full of sensational incidents and exciting scenes

THE WHITE RIDER

This Drama of Circus life in 2 parts has plenty strong incidents, with several surprises and it is well set and acted

DIPLOMATIC HENRY

Amusing Comedy
 Matinees
 Saturday at 4 p.m.—Sunday at 3 p.m.

WATCH FOR THE GREAT "METRO" FEATURE

IN SIX ACTS
 THE WHITE RAVEN
 Featuring the Queen of American Artists' ETHEL BARRYMORE

"THE HOUSE OF LIES"

Five Parts
 "A Perfect Day"

COMEDY

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AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT
 GLADYS HULETTE in "MISS NOBODY"

GLADYS HULETTE in "MISS NOBODY"

A FIVE PART PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

Another of those dainty photo plays in which this clever little artist gets right home with her wonderful powers of acting

IT WILL BE ANOTHER APOLLO SUCCESS

ANNALS OF THE WAR = PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

See what the women of England are doing in the War

Scenes in the Midlands, Gloucester, Middlesex

HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!

HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!

HARRY POLLARD in HELLO TEACHER!

Harry is familiar to most of you having been No. 2 comedian in Lonesome Luke Films

SEE HIM AS A STAR COMEDIAN ON HIS OWN

MATINEE, Saturday 3 p.m.
 WILL POWER
 From the novel by Georges Ohnet

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.
 MARION DAVIES in RUNAWAY ROMANY

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock by foreign orchestra.

Open Air Cinema and Vaudeville

from 9 to 12 nightly

THE MASKED RIDER

featuring
 Harold Lockwood and Mary Allison

A very great picture in 5 Supreme acts, a "Metro" Wonderplay Brimful of Thrills.

ALSO COMIC PICTURE:

Tables for Dining
 can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance

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ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 13	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 16	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24	—	San Francisco	Chinook	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 26	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 25	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 26	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 18	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 13	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 13	1.00	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
June 13	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wosung	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
June 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.	
June 14	D.L.	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.	
June 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 13	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
June 13	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 13	D.L.	T'iao, Chefoo & T'usin	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 14	2.30	Taiyang and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 15	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'usin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	2.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'usin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	5.30	Taiyang & Dairen	Saikoku Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyue	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinming	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 12	—	Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 12	—	Japan	Michiru Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 12	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Japan	Peking Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyue	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsinming	Br. B. & S.	
June 12	1.00 T'usin, Dairen, T'iao	Kingsing	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 12	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 12	D.L. Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
June 12	—	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 12	1.00 Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
B.VIII	Apr.	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	Oct. 26	Cruise	D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
CNWP		Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
Pa'Ort		Cruise	Villalobos	Arg. g-b.	..	..	..	..

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyue, Captain P. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taleo Maru, Capt. M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Thursday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tackwo, tons 3,770 Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 13, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 14, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on June 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 6 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on June 16, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaitong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 6 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain McDowell, will leave on Thursday, June 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackinnon, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Tuesday, June 12, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 6 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru 15,000 tons, Capt. Y. Maki, will be despatched on Thursday, June 13, Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to T.K.K. T. N. Alexander Manager.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from June 16, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIURIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Neankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Pengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Shidang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Keelung.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Shipping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Rumsell, Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 22	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" 18,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 22	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-11 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

"SAIGON MARU" (2,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave b.

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27

For Hongkong

"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2

For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 13, June 14

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 24, June 26

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:-

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235.

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The Empress Steamers

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Monteagle July 21	Monteagle July 14
Key West Aug. 9	
†(cargo only)	

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.

Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming

Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai

via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 13, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	July 19, 1918

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

SHIRANO MARU	16,000
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagsaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	1,000	Capt. N. Teranaka	June 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tozawa	June 30

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	June 14
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida	June 18

SHANGHAI-MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	June 15
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nofiri	June 19

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi	June 26
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Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu	July 13
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

FOR freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE(Published by order of the Administration)
000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.
July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104
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146	146	146	146	146	146
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148	148	148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150	150	150

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Another Hospital Ship
Hit; Is Believed Torpedoed

Vessel Bound For Dutch Port And Thought To Be Carrying British Delegates Is Victim

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 6.—The hospital ship Konigin Regentes (1,970 tons, Stoom, Maats, Zeeland, Flushing) with the English delegates for the Hague War Prisoners Conference on board, struck a mine off the English Coast twenty miles from London Bank. Four stokers are believed to have been drowned while the purser died on board. The remainder were rescued.

London, June 8.—Although Lord Newton states that he refuses to believe that the hospital ship Konigin Regentes was torpedoed, the weight of evidence seems to leave very little doubt the ship was the victim of a U-boat.

The Captain, interviewed, said: "There is not the slightest doubt that it was a torpedo. My direct impression after the explosion was that it was a torpedo. This is the fourth time I have been in a marine disaster. My ship has thrice run upon a mine, so that I have had some experience. This time the explosion gave no such loud report as a mine."

Quartermaster Dekker says he heard a whistling noise and saw the torpedo coming. It was impossible for him to be mistaken, he says, because he has often watched torpedo exercises and formerly served in the Dutch navy.

Three other members of the crew declare positively that they saw the torpedo.

It transpires that it had been given out that the British delegates to the War Prisoners Conference were to travel by the Konigin Regentes but, with a view to evading possible espionage agents, they finally voyaged on the Sincora. The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Cour-

ant declares that it is impossible to count that a torpedo sank the ship.

Rotterdam, June 7.—Further particulars show that the Konigin Regentes was 500 yards behind the Sincora at 1 a.m. yesterday when she was struck right amidships. She broke up and sank in five minutes. The Sincora immediately proceeded to the rescue. Some of the crew on the Konigin Regentes declare that they saw the torpedo approach and hit their vessel.

It is stated that all these ships were undoubtedly in their right course.

The British delegates made the voyage on board the Sincora and not on the Konigin Regentes. Amsterdam, June 6.—The British delegates on board the Konigin Regentes were saved and taken on board the accompanying hospital ship Sincora, with which was a third hospital ship, the Zeeland. There were no German wounded on board the Konigin Regentes.

The Hague, June 8.—The Rotterdam Nieuwe Courant points out that the "wilful destruction" of the hospital ship Konigin Regentes occurred under circumstances which practically exclude a mistake. "There can not be a submarine commander who does not know why our hospital ships again and again cross the North Sea."

The newspaper further draws attention to the fact that the Germans have always said that the particular sound of a paddle boat was clearly recognizable by a submarine and asks: "Was one of the submarine heroes afraid that the conference at the Hague would give the war a somewhat more humane character? Was it the deed of a madman?"

The newspaper considers that speedy action by Germany is necessary.

Following the receipt of the first official reports concerning the sinking of the hospital ship Konigin Regentes, the Dutch naval authorities have ordered a fresh inquiry by a special technical commission.

40 BRITISH PRISONERS
CRUELLY MURDERED

New Story Of Fiendish Atrocity By Germans Revealed By Man Who Escaped

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—Another appalling story has just been added to the long list of German atrocities. This is an account given by a member of the Royal Naval Division who was captured in the siege of Antwerp and who has now arrived in England after escaping to a neutral country. He relates fiendish outrages on British prisoners by the Germans on the Riga front, which involved the slow murder of 40 men who had been sent to work under fire.

It had been decided, he says, that out of a batch of 500 Britishers, 36 should die in consequence of an allegation that 36 German prisoners had been murdered by British sentries.

The men were formed in groups of three and the misdeeds of any individual were visited on all three men in the group. They were taken from the working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a brick, and then tied to a pole. The brick was afterwards kicked away, leaving the men suspended for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights, in intense cold.

Forty men died as the result of this treatment, for when they were released they were like blocks of ice and their circulation had to be restored by their comrades.

Prior to this 200 British prisoners had been marched 22 miles from Labau to Kelsen without food or a halt, often having to traverse snow-drifts waist-deep. If they halted, Uhlans drove them further with prods from their lances. Ninety men collapsed on the march and many of them were bleeding with lance prods. One poor man, belonging to the Naval Division, who fell in the snow, was charged by a Uhlman, whose lance entered his head behind his ear. Frost got into the wound, but the narrator did not know the ultimate fate of this man.

A man belonging to the Grenadier Guards who collapsed was shot dead in cold blood by a Uhlman, who remarked, "You are no good any longer."

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Labor Unrest Becomes
Serious In South Africa

Arbitrary Demands For Raise In Wages Made By Mine Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town, June 9.—The anxious condition of labor affairs in Johannesburg is indicated by the South Africa Mine Workers Union declining the suggestion of the Federation of Trades to await the formulation of the demands of the kindred unions and insisting that their demands shall be immediately met. These, principally, are an increase of 25 percent in wages, owing to the cost of living, and irrespective of the present sliding scale and war bounds.

Four thousand native employees of the Johannesburg Municipality have demanded an increase in wages of sixpence per day. The Town Council is holding prolonged sittings to consider the demand.

It is hoped that the sanitary and other public services will be maintained.

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GEN. SEMENOFF'S STAFF
ARDENT IN ALLIED CAUSE

Russia's Fate Is Bound Up In Defeat Of Germany, Says Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, June 11.—Colonel Skipetroff, in an interview, made the following statement:

"General Semenov's detachment consists chiefly of officers who have taken part in many battles against the Germans and well know what a supreme effort is necessary to encounter the new German thrust. They are watching with great interest and high admiration the heroic resistance of the Allies. We are struck by the military valor of the young American army which is not only repulsing the enemy but is also returning successful counter-strokes. We firmly believe the Allies will ultimately end in brilliant victory and our hopes in the future of Russia are bound up in this belief. We grieve that in this vital moment we are unable to help the Allies with all the previous might of the Russian nation but we are doing our best to help them by withstanding the Bolshevik army consisting of German prisoners."

All telegraphic communication with Vladivostok is interrupted. Fugitives state that panic prevails among the Bolsheviks owing to the impossibility to secure reinforcements on account of events in Siberia, where all the Red Guards are needed to withstand the movement organized by the Czechs and Slovaks.

The newspaper further draws attention to the fact that the Germans have always said that the particular sound of a paddle boat was clearly recognizable by a submarine and asks: "Was one of the submarine heroes afraid that the conference at the Hague would give the war a somewhat more humane character? Was it the deed of a madman?"

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Wilson Is Elected
To French Academy

Cardinal Mercier And Senor Salandra, Late Italian Premier, Also Honored

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—The Committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Science has nominated President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier and Senor Salandra, the late Premier of Italy, as candidates for three vacant foreign associate memberships.

The tender conveying

Business and Official Notices

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE
American Chamber of Commerce of China

The annual meeting will be held in the Courtroom of the U. S. Court for China on Monday, June 17th, at 4.15 p.m. for the passing of report and accounts, the election of committee and officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Committee,
P. L. BRYANT,
Secretary.

NOTICE

On and after this date Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will sign per procurator in my name.

WALLACE A. FARLEY,
1 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Resident Representative in China:
HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD.,
Reading & London, England.
June 12, 1918.

LAST 2 DAYS

of

Hill's final liquidation sale

We close on Saturday

Special bargains offered.

Shantung District

Postal Notification.

New Buildings for the Chinese Post Office at Tsinan

Tenders are invited for the following Contracts:

- for erecting two detached dwelling-houses with servants' quarters;
- for erecting all the Out-houses connected with the new Head Office;
- for erecting the "Head Office" building;
- for all works connected with the general drainage and levelling of the site.

Tenders for contracts (a) and (b) are to be submitted before the 2nd July, 1918, to the "Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient," Tientsin, under sealed cover marked:

"Tender for P.O. Tsinan Buildings."

Tenders will be opened at 11.30 a.m. on that date in presence of the contractors.

Plans, Specifications and all particulars regarding these works may be obtained by intending Contractors from the Architects of the "Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient" in Shanghai or in Tientsin, on the following conditions:

- Contract (a): payment of a fee of \$10 for the set of Plans and Specifications.
- Contract (b): payment of a fee of \$7 for the Plans and Specifications.

A subsequent notice will be issued for contracts (c) and (d).

E. TOLLEFSEN,
Postal Commissioner
for Shantung.

Chinese Post Office,
Tsinan, 6th June, 1918.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

Tenders are invited for the supply of 89,200 Track Sleepers and 1,940 Crossing Sleepers.

Copies of tender forms may be obtained, on application in writing, from the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102.

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

The Annual Meeting of Members will be held in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, June 13th, when the Reports of the Officers and a Statement of Accounts, will be given, and officers and Members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m. by the President of the Society, Sir Everard D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

45th GYMKHANA MEETING.

13th and 15th June, 1918.

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m. sharp daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00 each obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m.

TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENTS: Will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

S.S. "NIPPON"

The S.S. "Nippon" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Monday, June 17th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

FOR SALE

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery and outfitting store of high standing and good reputation. Reason for disposing of this business is owing to ill-health. Apply in first instance to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

18281

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours 10-12; 2-4.
P872 Nanking Road.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 13th June, on account of Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

18280

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
18-14 Broadway

18217

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG have opened consulting rooms at NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD, Tel. Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, M.D., specialist for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases.

Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

18236

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 78.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply, for dredgers and launches, of about six hundred tons of Lump Coal per month for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1918, to be delivered ex godown.

Tenders marked "Coal" and addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before noon, June 19th, 1918. Tenderers are required to deliver before the same day one ton of coal as sample at the Conservancy Whangpoo Yard at Chang Wah Pang, for which the Board will pay actual cost.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Shanghai, 8th June, 1918.

18322

Shanghai General Hospital

North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged: first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class Tael 8 per day.

Second class " 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food, drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

18260

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

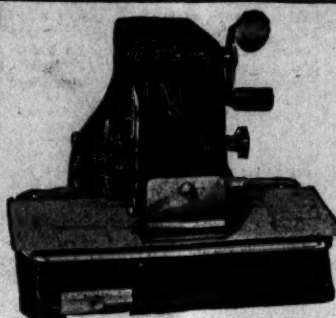
1125 BROADWAY & 417 THONDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

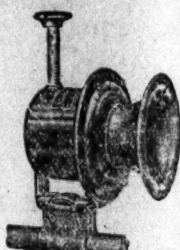


CHEQUE WRITERS

Perforating - Printing
Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.

4 Canton Road
Shanghai



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a

Hand Operated

STEWART

WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai. In the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the Worlds finest Brilles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1916—Still Existing.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 200 tons, or part thereof, of soft annealed galvanised iron wire.

Specifications may be had on application to the Engineer's Department.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.

18354

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

Well-furnished rooms with board. Excellent accommodation for table boarders.

FIVE furnished rooms vacant in a private family, for bachelors or married couples, with bath, kitchen, and all conveniences. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

18369 J.14.

FOR RENT: Small housekeeping flat. Furnished or unfurnished. very cool, all modern conveniences. Desirable central location. Furniture may be taken over. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

18364

WANTED to rent, summer months, small elegantly furnished villa. Piano, telephone, 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms, porcelain and glass, services all inclusive. Tls. 75. Apply first 23 Weihaiwei Road.

18360 J.14.

ROOMS to let with board. Apply to Mrs. Hopkins, 33 Seymour Road or Phone West 457.

18359 J.16.

CENTRAL: To let large cheerful room with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Also small room, bathroom attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor.

18326 J.20.

SITUATION VACANT

NURSE or maid wanted for lady and child 11 years old. Apply between 12.30 and 3 p.m. or by letter to Madame M. Denegri, 19 Kiaochow Road.

18371

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Temple Hill English School, Chefoo, desires to engage capable teacher of English, preferably a man trained in Book-keeping and Mathematics. References desired.

18193

WANTED: Experienced ship-builder for wooden schooners up to 700 tons. Reply to U.S. Post Office Box No. 752.

18363 J.18.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Tals 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18367

IN WESTERN DISTRICT, furnished house, 5 rooms, 2 baths, for six months. Immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 80.00 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.

18316

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18227

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman requires board and lodgings in private family from 1st July. No boarding houses need apply. Address to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

18242 J.12.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, European, with 12 years experience in local export and import houses, desires change of position. Please apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

18265 J.18.

AMERICAN accountant with experience in America and China, wants position. Good references. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

18361 J.14.

WANTED position as office assistant by experienced young man with good references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

18349 J.14.

YOUNG LADY typist wishes to secure position with general office work. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

18337 J.12.

OUTPORT, foreigner, wants position in plantation field; experienced in all kinds of plantation work. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

18296

BRITISH, married, considerable experience in China and at present employed, desires berth in shipping office or work connected with marine matters, with a view to bettering position. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

18252 J.18.

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN: (Peking dialect), a Chinese gentleman, born in Peking, will teach you the Peking dialect with the help of English. For full particulars apply to Mr. C. C. Hsi, Chung-hua School, Rue Kraetzler, French Concession, Shanghai.

18191

Exchange and Mart

WELL-INSULATED tile-lined refrigerators. Prices greatly reduced. See stock of V. K. Shen & Son, Furniture makers and interior decorators, 9 Bubbling Well Road.

18372

NEW baby Browning cal. 6.35, with ammunition. Price \$40.00. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

18362 J.14.

FOR SALE: No. 5 underwood typewriter. Almost new. Price Tls. 120. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

18366 J.15.

HARLEY DAVIDSON motorcycle, 10 h.p. 2 cylinders, electric light, all appurtenances. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

18363 J.16.

CELLO with bow for sale, only few times used. Bought at Moutries. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

18351 J.13.

WANTED: Camera with fast Zeiss or Goertz lens. State condition and accompanying outfit. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

18357 J.13.

NEW office furniture, fixtures and three glass partitions for sale in building centrally located. Buyer can rent office at moderate rate if desired. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

18243 J.12.

FOR SALE: 4-seater improved Ford touring car: streamline body: converted bonnet: speedometer: electric self-starter: electric lighting: oversize Dunlop tyres, recently fitted: spare tyres: 4 sets summer covers: car completely overhauled month ago and painted chocolate color, lined white: first class condition: have bought larger car. Apply Liddell, Municipal Secretariat.

18215 J.14.